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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....Editor.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain and France, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, thirty-five thousand dollars.

To Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, and Italy, at twelve thousand dollars each, ninety-six thousand dollars.

To Chili, Peru, and Japan, ten thousand dollars each, thirty thousand dollars.

For ministers resident at Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey Ecuador, New Grenada, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars

For minister resident at the Argentine Republic, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For minister to Uruguay, accredited also to Paraguay, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of minister resident and consul general at Hayti, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of minister resident and consul-general at Liberia, four thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation as follows:

At London and Paris, two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each.

At St. Petersburg, Madrid, Berlin, Florence, Vienna, Rio Janeiro, and Mexico, one thousand eight hunred dollars each.

For Salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, two thousand dollars each.

For salary of the secretary of Legation, acting as interpreter of the legation to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper and all contingent expenses of missions abroad, one hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries of consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consulas clerks, including loss by exchange thereon, three hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars, namely:

I. CONSULATES GENERAL.

SCHEDULE B.

Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai, Beirut, Tampico, London, Paris,

II. CNSULATES.

SCHEDULE B.

Aix la Chapelle, Acapulco, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Bangkok, Basle, Belfast, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brindisi, Boulogne, Barcelona, Cadiz, Callao, Canton, Chin Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook Cork, Demerara, Dundee, Elsinmore, Fort Erie, Foo-Chee, Funchal, Geneva. Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Goderich, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu, Hong Kong, Hankow, Hakodadi, Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Kingston in Canada, La Roch, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Matanzas, Maoseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Munich, Mahe, Nagasaki, Naples. Nassau, (West Indies,) New Castle, Nice, Nantes, Odessa, Oporto, Oaxaca, Palermo, Panama, Pernambuco, Pictou, Port Mahon, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rio de Janeiro, Rottordam, San Juan del Sur San Juan, (Porto Rico,) Saint John, (Canada East,) Santiago de Cuba, Port Sarnia, Rome, Singapore, Smyrna, Southampton, Saint Petersburg, Santa Cruz. (West Indies,) Saint Thomas, Spezzia, Stuttgardt, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tangier, Toronto, Trieste Tunis, Tunstall, Turk's Island, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Valencia, Windsor, Yeddo, Zuuich, Birmingham, Barmen, and Winnepeg, Sulkirk, Settlement, British North America.

III. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

SCHEDULE B.

Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, Saint Domingo.

IV. CONSULATES.

SCHEDULE C.

Aux Cayes, Bahia, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Candia, Cape Town, Cartlagena, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands Fayal, Guayaquil, Guaymas, Maranham, Matamoras, Mexico, Montevideo, Omoa, Payta, Para, Paso del Norte, Piraeus, Rio Grande, St. Catharine, St. John, (Newfoundland,) Santiago (Cape Nerde, Stettin, Tabasco, Tahiti, Talcahuano, Tumbez, Venice, Zanzibar.

V. COMMECCIAL AGENCIES.

SCHEDULE C.

Amoor River Apia, Belize, Gaboon, Saint Paul de Loanda, Lanthala, Sabanilla.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, Japan, Siam and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of the marshals for the consular court in Japan, including that at Nagasaki, and in China, Siam and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For stationery, bookcases, arms of the United States, seals, presses and flags, and payment of rent, freight, postage and miscellaneous expenses, including loss by exchange, sixty thousand dollars.

For expenses for interpreters, guards, and other matters at the consulates at Constantinople Smyrna, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Beirut, in the Turkish Dominions, three thousand dollars.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, including loss by exchange, nine thousand dollars.

For expenses under the neutrality act, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred under instructions of the Secretary of State of bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crimes, and expenses incident thereto, including loss by exchange, five thousand dollars.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, ten thousand dollars,

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck, five thousand dollars.

For payment of the sixth annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars; and for such further sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, as may be necessary to carry out the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Belgium.

For defraying the expenses of defending claims under the convention with Mexico of July four; eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President is authorized, on the recommendation of the secretary of the Treasury, to cause examinations to be made into the accounts of the consular officers of the United States, and into all matters connected with the busines of their said offices, and to that end he may appoint such agent or agents as may be necessary for that purpose; and any agent, when so appointed, shall for the purpose of making such examinations, have authority to administer oaths and take testimony, and shall have access to all books and papers of all consular officers. And any agent appointed in his behalf shall be paid for his services a just and reasonable compensation, in addition to his actual necessary expenses, the same to be paid out of the sum appropriated for consular salaries, but no greater sum than ten thousand dollars shall be expended as compensation of such agent or agents in any one year. And the president shall communicate to Congress, at the commencement of each December session, the names of the agents so appointed, and the amounts paid to each, together with the reports of such agents appointed under this section shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars, in addition to the expenses heretofore allowed, the same to be paid out of the sum appropriated for consular salaries.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

AN ACT making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriate, to be expended under the direction and superintendence of the Secretary of War, according to such plans as shall be by him first selected and approved, for the repair, preservation, and completion of the following public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for other purposes hereinafter named that is to say:

For improvement of Superior City harbor, Wisconsin, forty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Ontonogon harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Marquette harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For improvement of Green Bay harbor, Wisconsin, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement of Manitowoc harbor, Wisconsin, twenty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of Milwaukee harbor, Wisconsin, forty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Racine harbor, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollors.

For improvement of Kenosha harbor, Wisconsin ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Michigan City harbor, Indiana, twenty five thousand dollors.

For improvement of New Buffalo harbor, Michigan, five thousand dollars.

For improvement of Post Washington harbor Wisconsin fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of Aux Becs Scies harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Manistee harbor, Michigan, twenty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Pere Marqoette harbor, Michigan, ten tousand dollars.

For improvement of Pentwater harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of White River harbor, Michigan, twenty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Muskegan harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Grand Haven harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Black Lake harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Saugatuck harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of South Haven harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Saint Joseph harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of Saint Mary's Falls Canal and Saint Mary's river, Michigan, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Au Sable river, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of Saginaw river, Michigan, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement of Saint Clair flats, Michigan, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement of Clinton river, Michigan, five thousand dollars.

For improvement of Toledo harbor, Maumee bay, Ohio, fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Sandusky City harbor, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Cleveland, habor, Ohio, twenty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Conneaut harbor, Ohio. six thousand dollars.

For improvement of Erie harbor, Pennsylvania, twenty thousand dollars.

For clearing and buoying the channel of the Schuylkill river at its mouth, at Gibson's point, and above to the Chestnut Street bridge Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of Dunkirk harbor, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For improvement of Buffalo harbor, New York, eighty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Olcott harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Charlotte harbor, New York, twelve thousand dollars.

For improvement of Oak Orchard harbor, New York, eight thousand dollars.

For improvement of Big Sodus harbor, New York, five thousand dollars.

For improvent of Little Sodus harbor, New York, five thousand dollars.

For improvement of Puttneyville harbor, New York, five thousand dollars.

For enlargement, according to the plan of the Engineer department, of harbor, facilities at Oswego, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Ogdensburg harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of Plattsburg harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Burlington harbor, Vermont, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Upper Mississip river, and removing snags and dredging, thirty six thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Wisconsin river, one hundred thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Minnesota river, ten thousand dollars.

For the preservation of the Falls of Saint Anthony and the navigation of the Mississipi river above the same, fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Des Moines rapids, four hundred thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Rock Island rapids, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Illinois river, one hundred thousand dollars.

For improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river three hundred thousand dollars.

For improvement of the mouth of the Saint John's river, Florida, fifteen thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions in Town creek, near Charleston, South Carolina, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement of the Falls of the Ohio river and Louisville canal, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Mississipi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Ohio river, fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Hudson river, New York, forty thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions in East river New York, including Hell Gate, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of New Haven harbor, Connecticut, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of Connecticut river forty thousand dollars.

For improvement of providence river, Rhode Island, five thousand dollars.

For improvement of Pawtucket river, Rhode Island, eight thousand dollars.

For construction of breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island, thirty thousand dollars.

For preservation and improvement of Boston harbor Massachusetts, one hundred thousand dollars.

For improvement of Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts, twelve thousand dollars.

For improvement of Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Taunton river, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Merrimac river, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For improvement of Kennebunk river, Maine, five thousand dollars.

For improvement of Saco river, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Portland harbor, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of navigation at the "Gut," opposite Bath, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Union river, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Penobscot river, at Bangor and below, Maine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Willamette river at Portland and to mouth of river, Oregon, thirty-one thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Tennessee river, eighty thousand dollars, to be expended below Chattanooga.

For improvement of Wilmington harbor, Delaware, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of Westport harbor, Connecticut, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement of the channel of the mouth of the Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

For improvement of Galveston harbor Texas, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For enlargement of harbor facilities at Chicago, Illinois, according to the plans of the Engineer department, one hundred thousand dollars, and for a harbor of refuge, fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of harbor and bay of Mobile Alabama, fifty thousand dollars

(Continued on page 4.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 5 .....1870.

A WORD BEFORE ELECTION.

We are now upon the very eve of the election to which the people of Arizona have so long and so earnestly been watching, and which is so pregnant with important issues to the people of our Territory. At this crisis, the most important for the Territory which has ever been brought before its inhabitants, it is more than gratifying to observe that the people are alive to their interests and determined through the ballot to defend the same from the duplicity of the usurper and the spoliatory hands of the unscrupulous adventurer. Throughout the Territory, from North to South, and again from East to West, one worthy and honest sentiment has spread as if by magic: "Let us have from among ourselves a man to represent us." How evidently judicious this conclusion, and how singular that it had not been arrived at in former years. The unwholesome condition of our Territorial interests generally considered, the system of massacre to which our inhabitants have been and are still subjected, the absolute stagnation in the work of development, the singular indifference which the great councils of the nation have evinced toward us during so many years and the total absence of any of the great internal improvements which have built up the other Territories, have demanded an explanation and the explanation has been promptly given: "You "have sent men to represent you whose in- "terests are not with Arizona; we know them "to be adventurers, and while we must recog- "nize them in this, the National Congress, as "your choice, we cannot respect them as the "earnest representatives of your interests." Can the course pursued by Congress toward Arizona be otherwise construed? Certainly not! *Every* suggestion made to Congress by those imported representatives has been treated with the utmost contempt and hence the condition of Arizona to-day cannot favorably compare with that of four years ago.

The people have not failed to observe how prejudicial has been the course pursued in former years, and hence an honest man, an unassuming pioneer, but at the same time a man of education and sterling intelligence, a man of experience whose feet have pressed the soil of every continent of the globe, is invited to accept the suffrage of a people crushed by misgovernment, impoverished by representative treachery and fraud. This man through whom the people ask deliverance at present and protection in future is Peter R. Brady, and against him, supported by a few adventurers like himself, is the soiled disciple of illicit traffic Richard C. McCormick. The former of these men has lived upon the frontiers for fourteen years, a few years of which he held office and discharged the duties of the same in a manner which has reflected the utmost credit upon himself; is thoroughly identified with the interests of every section of the Territory and owns heavy interests in mines and agricultural lands. The latter is simply a carpet-bagger who has raised himself to the position of Delegate by a series of frauds which now, in all their hideousness, lie exposed to public view.

Here, then, are the two men, (if, indeed, the latter has not already withdrawn,) between whom the people are to choose a representative; and can we seriously ask which man they will support? We already know! Accounts from all parts of the Territory have been received and an universal sentiment in favor of Brady we find to prevail. As to his election no room for a single doubt exists. Therefore, Democrats and Conservatives, your duty is obvious. Pile up for him a majority so overwhelming that affrighted carpet-baggery will be sent howling from Arizona. Then your Territory so long misgoverned, pillaged and bartered will be cleansed from the foulest stain that ever cursed a people or impeded a march toward progress.

D. C. THOMPSON, After a tour through Yavapai county has returned to Adamsville, and writes. "All there go for Brady. There may be more than half a dozen of votes for McCormick in Yavapai, but I contess that I have failed to find even as many."

Bear in mind that the election will take place before our next issue. Therefore we call upon the people of Arizona while there is yet time, to show by their votes that they and their Territory are not owned by carpet-baggers.

THAT LETTER.

The last issue of the "Citizen" made its appearance with a true copy of a private letter written by us to McCormick, in June, paraded on the first page. This letter contains not a single syllable of which we are either afraid or ashamed. The abject coward who would steal the confidential interchange of opinions between men, either by eavesdropping or by the publication of confidential correspondence, would as quickly steal money from their pockets if opportunity offered. We will not retaliate in kind. We have letters from McCormick which he would blush to read in the public print if, indeed, there is a blush of shame in his sullied character. They were sent us under an injunction of secrecy in these words "if you will keep it strictly private" and written by his own hand. If he has a friend who doubts the existence of such letters, by calling at our office he can be satisfied. They were written in confidence, and if the favorable issue of the present campaign were depending upon their publicity alone, they should not be published.

The only object which the untutored upstart Wasson could have had in view through the publication of our letter was to create a personal difficulty between Maj. Duffield and us. This is clearly evinced by a paragraph elsewhere in the "Citizen" which says, Maj. Duffield will be interested in Donor's letter." We have publicly acknowledged this letter as a production of our pen, and the convictions therein expressed were not without foundation; *fortunately*, however, we were mistaken as Maj. Duffield still lives, and no one has fallen at his hands.

Relying upon the natural impetuosity of the Major's character, the unprincipled, would-be disturber Wasson, published our letter hoping thereby to incite the Major to a breach of the peace, which would insure his imprisonment and the sacrifice of his bonds. But he failed: the Major only laughed at the weakness of the effort, while the foul design of the ignorant, tarnished slanderer shows him before the public a traitor to principle, a wanton disturber of the peace and a barterer of confidence.

MORE DUPLICITY.

Mr. Baldenegro arrived from Wickenburg on Tuesday. Previous to his departure he attended a meeting at which McCormick delivered an address. His auditors were almost all Americans; and he, believing they were exclusively Americans, and that he could best obtain their support by a tirade against the Mexican people of Southern Arizona, denounced these latter as a vast living burthen upon the county. He represented them as a people that cannot be utilized for anything save hunting Indians and stated that even in that field they were of little consequence. To illustrate that they are not of those who sustain the merchant or the manufacturer he reviewed their mode of living, painting all classes with the same pencil and denouncing the people *en masse* as thriftless and therefore burthensome.

What a contrast between this speech and that delivered at the Gila settlements a couple of week previously! In this the Mexican people are represented as worthless and burthensome, in that they are the people through whom Arizona must hope for development and ultimate wealth.

Will Mr. Oehos still coincide with the man who places him in this category? Did he possess the spirit which animates even the humblest of his countrymen he would cast him off as a thing too unclean to approach, to treacherous and too wicked to sustain.

The man who will denounce poverty as a vice is a despot in principle; and he who will condemn, because they happen to be poor, those who have been his supporters and his friends, is an ingrate who would barter the dearest tie on earth for the love of pelf. Avoid this man. If he malign others in the hope of appeasing you, he will as quickly malign you to please others.

It is truly amusing to read the idiotic appeals to the people of Arizona, contained in the columns of the San Diego Bulletin. Have the people of Arizona solicited advice from the carpet-knight who conducts that sheet, or is his counsel gratuitously and voluntarily tendered? A man who never set foot in Arizona, and who knows about as much of her resources and the policy necessary to her advancement—from experimental demonstration—as a certain long-eared quadruped knows of navigation, tells the people of Arizona that if they fail to elect the little carpet-bagger their Territory will stride headlong to destructions. Strange how some men will try to make fools of themselves.

FRAUD! FRAUD!!

The election is now almost at hand, and every precaution to prevent the McCormick clique from casting illegal votes must be observed. We have already warned the honest people of the Territory of that which we *know* to be the intention of McCormick and his tools, viz: to procure his election by fraud. To perfect this measure the most daring and unexpected schemes will be resorted to.

Honest people of Arizona, be you prepared for a stubborn contest. In your work of preserving the purity of the ballot-box you will not be called upon to contend against honest and honorable men. You will be called upon to defend the ballot and the cause of truth and justice from men who touch but to pollute; men who have made the perpetration of frauds the study of their lives; men who would sell themselves, their country's laws, their honor, even their oath; men who live by falsehood and political theft;—against such men—thoroughly skilled in the practice of political manipulation, thoroughly duplicate in principle, thoroughly dishonest in purpose—are you to be arrayed and politically under arms.

Allow no one who is not a citizen, to cast a vote.

Let each voter be certain before voting, that a bogus ticket has not been placed in his hand.

Challenge every vote the legality of which may appear questionable.

Obtain, if possible, a certified statement as to the result at each precinct.

Let the bearers of returns from the various precincts, or such of them as happen to be of the dishonest stripe, be properly escorted and carefully watched. In short let every precaution be observed; for bear in mind the radical motto is, "We must *not* be defeated. McCormick must be elected by *any* means, and then let them contest his election." Right and Justice are upon our side, and the voice of the people is with us. The most gigantic fraud, alone, can defeat us—a fraud of many hundred votes. But think not of defeat; it is clearly impossible; so pile up honest votes, and work for an overwhelming majority.

"Donner's slanders of to-day are too silly and malicious to injure anybody but himself. Not a word of truth in his paper, of importance."

Thus spake the whitewashed hoosier of the campaign sheet, through his feeble, insipid and unattractive organ of last week's issue. Witness, ye gods, the oracle whose animadversion we have aroused: A wood-chopper and ditch-digger by profession; a goatherd and "mule-whacker" by talent; a servant and a tool by choice; a slanderer by instinct; a beggar by nature; a journalist by aspiration; a coarse upstart through foul influence, and a nonentity to all effects and purposes. Lacking every requisite necessary to constitute a man and a writer, this bit of bogus'anical life, imported by Governor Safford to perform whatever official *indelicacies* might become necessary toward the accomplishment of any foul political measure, endeavors to escape the lash which we have applied to his journalistic hide, by penning little squibs of the character of the above extract. The fellow has not ability to reply to any charge, and knowing his imbecility, makes no effort.

Go back to your profession, sir! As a writer you must certainly be aware that you are a fraud; while, as an expert with the pick and spade you claim to be perfection itself.

AN INPORTANT PROVISION.

The following important article, translated from the Ures, (Sonora) *Star* has been handed to us for publication. In this it will be seen, that a principle is set forth by the government of Mexico which our government might advantageously imitate.

"For some time past the state of Sonora Mexico, has been paying for each Apache scalp, two hundred dollars. An appropriation of ten thousand dollars per month having been made by the central government to aid Sonora against the incursions of the Indians, the governor of that State, Don Ignacio Pesqueira—estimating at their full value, the difficulties to be encountered and the sacrifices to be made by the volunteers who are about undertaking the campaign against the Apaches—has ordered that, from the amount received from the central government for the defense of the frontier, a further sum of one hundred dollars for each scalp shall be paid, in addition to the two hundred dollars above mentioned. Therefore, from September 30, 1870, for each Apache scalp presented to the proper authorities, there shall be paid three hundred dollars."

The champions of justice, the men selected by the Democracy to watch the polls at the various precincts, have accepted the programme allotted to them; and those for Apache Pass and Goodwin left on Wednesday. The men appointed to the other precincts will be at their posts when the moment for action shall have arrived. They are all men who well understand their business, as well as men of nerve who will repulse any effort at fraud and men of honesty who will demand justice and accept nothing unjust. The tables have been completely turned upon ye carpet-baggers since last election. This season you shall be obliged to accept a fair trial—a trial the result of which will satisfy you that the people of Arizona are determined to cleanse their Territory from the stain of carpet-baggery.

A letter regarding the extension of the Indian reservation on the Gila, and intended for publication, has been received from Col. Andrews, Supt. of Indian Affairs at Arizona City. Col. Andrews wishes to be considered responsible for the extension of the Pima reservation; but this fact will hardly satisfy farmers who have been ousted from their homesteads and whose representative having the power had not the will to protect them in the possession of their rights. Had our space permitted we should have published the communication in full. The statement, however clear, does not tend to shield McCormick from the censure he so justly merits.

If Dr. C. H. Lord cannot see the propriety of discountenancing the privilege which some of his partisan friends assume, viz: that of going into the post office and handling the people's letters, we, the people of Tucson, shall be obliged to bring about his removal from office as postmaster. It is to be hoped that he will regard this paragraph as a fair warning and take counsel accordingly.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The War.

Chicago, October 19.—The *Times* publishes the following dispatch this morning, dated London, October 20th.

A report comes from Luxemburg that Bazaine raised the siege of Thionville on the 14th, after an engagement lasting four hours, in which nearly the whole investing force of 50,000 were captured. On the 15th he returned to Metz with an immense amount of supplies and munitions stores which had been accumulated in that fortress. Meanwhile the Prussians, who had fallen back to Pont-a-Mousson after the defeat of the 11th, had swung their line around so that it extended from Pont-a-Mousson to Montigny Faulquemont. About 5 o'clock in the morning of the 17th Bazaine attacked the Prussian center at Courcelles in overwhelming force, and succeeded in throwing the whole army between the two wings. The attack was followed up with vigor. The left wing was forced back on Pont-a-Mousson, beaten in by the river and a large superior force. The Germans fought stubbornly. The slaughter was frightful. One division of Landwehr attempted to cross the river and was literally cut to pieces. The fighting lasted far into the night. It was renewed early in the morning of the 18th. At 9 o'clock, finding resistance useless, the Prussians laid down their arms. Nine thousand surrendered—all that was left of the 32,000 of the morning before. The French force engaged is estimated at [illegible]. Their losses fully equal those of the Germans.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The King telegraphs to the Queen this morning; Bazaine, at Metz surrendered 150,000 prisoners including 3,000 officers, armed; the garrison threw down their arms there during. Signed, William.

Tours, Oct. 27.—The Prussians were repulsed at Blois and Gisson; they have evacuated Nevers.

London, Oct. 27.—The Herald's special says that upon receiving notice from the Empress that she would sign no treaty of peace whereby the cession of French territory or the payment of money, scheme involving civil war in France, Bismarck said he would take the responsibility himself and sent messengers to Prince Frederick Charles who came to Castean Dubleau, where stipulations for the surrender of the forces of Bazaine at Metz were made. The Germans lost 40,000 men during the seige by battle and disease. It is said that the occupation of Metz and bringing which be accepted as a basis for withdrawing the German army and concluding peace. It is said that the commander of the garrison protested against the surrender, saying he was able to protract the defense into winter, but he afterwards withdrew his protest.

The London Republicans loudly denounce Bazaine as traitor and say the Paris and Tours Government will repudiate any peace signed by him. A Tribune special says Gen. Coffinier, the commander of the garrison at Metz informed Bazaine he could not give his army any more provisions. Prince Charles' army consisted of 160,000 men. Duke Aosta accepted the candidacy of the Spanish throne.

Brussels, Oct. 29.—Rumors are circulating of negotiations between Napoleon and the Prussian Government regarding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope and the question of peace between France and Prussia.

A meeting between Thiers and Bismark has been arranged, the Government at Tours having accepted the principle of the armistice.

Trochu made another attempt to force an outlet near Sission Monday but was repulsed.

London, Oct. 29th—The Germans on their westward march gutted the city of Besancon, they took 37 carriages filled with wounded French soldiers.

The Germans are apparently concentrating at Reim.

The town of Chateau Cun has been [illegible] destroyed by the Prussians.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 5 .....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Vote the Democratic Ticket!

For Delegate to Congress.

PETER R. BRADY.

FOR TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

COUNCIL:

R. E. BROWN, ALEX. LEVIN,
A. ERICHTA. J. W. ANDERSON.

HOUSE:

THOS. M. YERKES. D. C. THOMPSON.
L. E. WOOSTER. RAMON PACHECO.
H. S. STEVENS. JESUS M. ELIAS.
JNO. SPRING. A. LINN.

COUNTY OFFICERS,

Sheriff.....GRANVILLE H. OURY.
Recorder.....AGUSTIN CABALLERO.
Treasurer.....J. SCHAUBLIN.
Dist. Attorney...T. P. DUFFICY
Supervisor..... SOLOMON WARNER.
do ISAAC GOLDBERG.
do E. D. WOODS.

Justice of the Peace . . . WM. H, TONGE.
do do B. H. PAGE.
Constable . . . . . J. W. LIEBY.
do WM. TISDELL.

A subscription list, for the purpose of raising money for the relief of sick and wounded French soldiers, has been opened at the residence of Revd. Father Francisco.

Gov. Bashford arrived from Northern Arizona on Tuesday. He reports the condition of Yavapai county as "pretty well mixed." This information from Hon. Mr. Bashford is quite significant.

SUICIDE:—A soldier, confined in the guard-house at Camp Lowell, last Saturday committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. His general demeanor previous to his incarceration was somewhat peculiar and led many of his comrades to believe that he was slightly insane. The tragic termination would suggest the correctness of their suspicion.

At Mr. Zeckendorf's new store you may see the grandest and most extensive variety of goods ever brought into this town. Mr. Z. and Mr. Lesinsky now lead the mercantile fraternity of Tucson, and will probably continue to do so henceforward. These establishments and those of I. Goldberg & Co., M. Jacobs & Co., C. Hayden & Co., J. Archibald, J. Goldtree, and E. M. Hodges, wisely protected their business from the influence of politics, when the firms of Izard & Williams, E. N. Fish & Co. and Tully & Ochoa, staked their business interests upon the doubtful issue of an election campaign. The latter are now almost idle while the former are growing rich. Continue to give the political merchants the "cold shoulder" ye consumers. They offer nothing for sale which may not be purchased more reasonably from the men who have evinced better judgment.

GROWING DESPERATE:—The little clique of McCormickites now in Tucson, finding that their case is growing decidedly hopeless, have sent despatches to their chief, at Wickenburg, some say directing him to abandon Yavapai where they are satisfied his presence will only aggravate the bitter feeling already existing against him, and make the best time possible for Yuma county, there to make a final effort to suppress the rising of the Democracy. Others say that he has been directed to strike a bee-line for Tucson. One thing, however, is clearly evident, that Mac has been ordered South; but his unwholesome presence in Pima county will certainly not aid his cause, already doomed. Unless, indeed, his abject tool Wasson, McCormick is by popular vote, the most despised man in Pima county; but where is the *man* who will not despise him that sells his principles and bargains his office for pelf. And in the perpetration of such frauds lies the merit (?) of the wretch who begs to represent the honest people of Arizona.

LETTER FROM PHOENIX.

Meeting of the Citizens and Address by P. R. Brady.

PHOENIX, Oct. 24, 1870.

ED. ARIZONAN: The Democracy of Phoenix and the Salt River settlements assembled at this place on last evening for the purpose of listening to the remarks of our standard-bearer, P. R. Brady, Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress. Never has our precinct known such enthusiasm as we now see manifested by the sturdy yeomanry of our Territory, the Democratic voters.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Alsap to the chair, who introduced Mr. Brady in a short, pithy speech which had the genuine Democratic ring. Mr. Brady was received with applause and modestly began by informing his auditors that he was no public speaker, but came before them armed with the truth and prepared to sink or swim in vindication thereof.

Mr. Brady suits the Democracy of Yavapai county—which fact the 8th of November will demonstrate. The carpet-baggers received a thorough ventilation at his hands. He spoke with fluency and elegance; and the genuine, emphatic applause which greeted him at his peroration verified the soothsayer prediction that "coming events cast their shadows before."

At the conclusion of Mr. Brady's remarks it being known that Hon. Sylvester Mowry was present, loud calls were made for him. Lieut. Mowry came forward amid great applause, and in a telling speech enchained his auditors, who are men that delight in his style, *i. e.* "handle the carpet-baggers without gloves."

He reviewed, "Pliant Richard's" career in Washington to which he was personally a witness; and in that elegant, forcible style so peculiar to the Lieutenant, he demonstrated beyond a doubt that he was prepared to substantiate all he said. The meeting was composed of all the leading men of our valley, numbering one hundred and thirty voters, all genuine Democrats, with the exception of six minions of the carpet-bagger who could not stand fire and left. Quite a contrast between this and McCormick's reception one week ago, when he closed his harangue without a dozen of hearers.

More anon,

YAVAPAI.

ANOTHER "BLUFFER" SILENCED:—On Wednesday morning Mr. Tool armed himself with a pocketful of greenbacks, amounting to about $2000, and invaded Democratic headquarters, stating that he had come to bet one thousand on the election of Richard, and that if this amount could not be procured he would accept a bet of five hundred; flushed with the excitement of the occasion, Mr. T. brandished the greenbacks menacingly, and considered throughout he appeared quite sublime. He was requested to keep *on his coat*. Mr. Bennet told him that he did not happen to have one thousand, nor even five hundred, dollars in ready money, at hand just then. Mr. T., believing that he had succeeded in executing a bluff, left the premises a happy man. But he had not communicated the supposed result of his daring to more than two dozen people before he was brought to a dead halt by the appearance at this place of business of Mr. Bennet, armed, in turn, with $2000. Mr. Tool did not happen to have $500 at hand just then, but would accompany Mr. Bennet to Dr. Lord's store, where he believed the money could be procured. In the meantime he believed Mr. B. to be very foolish, and assured him that he would lose his money—all of which was most friendly on the part of Mr. Tool, when we consider that he would, himself, gain $500 by the transaction. But B. could not see it in that light; could not appreciate the self-sacrificing spirit of T., and would insist upon staking those five hundred dollars. At the store of Dr. L. the money was procured and reluctantly placed at stake, and deposited with Mr. Lesinsky. B. having still $1500 to work upon, now offered to stake $1000 more. Mr. T. would not bet any more money, but would refer B. to the Doctor, who would, perhaps, accept his offer. The Doctor would rather be excused, could not see the use of investing money in this manner; in short, would not bet. The thousand, we understand, are still open to engagement.

MR. HERMAN became so fascinated with the lustrous beauty of some watches in the show-case of Mr. Trantle, that he made a descent upon said show-case, through a window, on Sunday night, and appropriated three valuable watches. He wont steal any more watches for six months.

Capt. Chas. Mowry arrived from Guaymas on Monday, with a train of 37 wagons loaded with government freight.

Letter from Gila Bend.

GILA BEND, Oct. 29, 1870.

P. W. Dooner, Ed. Arizonan,

DEAR SIR: In company with a friend, a strong McCormick man, I left Tucson on Tuesday last, and we determined to test the relative strength of Brady and McCormick on the route to Yuma. At Pt. of Mountain we found 12 men, and all were for Brady save one man; next morning we stopped at Bluewater where we found ten men, eight for Brady and two for McCormick; at Sacaton that night we found nineteen men, fifteen for Brady and four for McCormick; next day, at Maricopa Wells, we found eighteen men, eleven for McCormick and seven for Brady; here, to-night, we find eleven men, eight for Brady and three for McCormick. Information received from two gentlemen from Salt River, says that whole country is for Brady.

Keep the ball rolling, and the camp fires burning brightly, and all will be well.

Truly, &c.

PIMA.

Governor's Proclamation Ordering a General Election throughout the Territory.

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, under an act of the Congress of the United States entitled, "An Act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 23, 1870, it is provided that there shall be held throughout the Territory, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy an election for members of the next Legislative Assembly, and for all township, county and District officers, and for Delegate to the Forty-second Congress of the United States, and

WHEREAS, it is further provided in said Act that it shall be the duty of the Governor to order such election by proclamation to be issued not less than two months previous to said day,—

Now, therefore, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me, do hereby order a General Election to be held upon the day prescribed in said Act, to wit: November 8, 1870, and designate the following offices to be filled at said election, viz:

A Delegate to the Forty-second Congress of the United States.

Nine (9) members of the Territorial Council and eighteen (18) members of the Territorial House of Representatives, as follows:

The County of Pima, four (4) members of the Council and eight (8) members of the House.

The County of Yuma, one (1) member of the Council and three (3) members of the House.

The Counties of Mohave and Pah Ute combined, one (1) member of the Council and one (1) member of the House.

The County of Yavapai, three (3) members of the Council and six (6) members of the House.

Also, in each County three (3) Supervisors, a Sheriff, District Attorney, County Recorder, County Treasurer, County Surveyor, two (2) Coroners, and a Public Administrator.

Also in each election Precinct in each of the said counties, one and not more than two constables, and two Justices of the Peace, and in each such precinct containing a population of more than eight hundred persons, to be ascertained by the Probate Court, one additional Justice of the Peace.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the Great Seal of said Territory, at Tucson, this Seventh day of September, A. D. 1870.

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor,
COLES BASHFORD,
Secretary of Arizona Territory.

10s2m

Governor's Apportionment Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, under an Act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 23, 1870, it is provided that an election shall be held in said Territory on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and

WHEREAS, it is made the duty of the Governor by said Act to declare by proclamation at least two months previous to said election the number of members of each branch of the Legislature to which each county or district of said Territory shall be entitled,

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the duty so enjoined upon me, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby proclaim the following apportionment of members to the ensuing Legislative Assembly to which each County or District is entitled, viz:

The County of Pima, four (4) members of the Council and eight (8) members of the House.

The County of Yuma, one (1) member of the Council and three (3) members of the House

The Counties of Mohave and Pah Ute together, one (1) member of the Council and one (1) member of the House.

The County of Yavapai, three (3) members of the Council and six (6) members of the House.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the Great Seal of said Territory, at Tucson, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor,
COLES BASHFORD,
Secretary of Arizona Territory.

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of Hampton Brown, Dec'd } Probate Court of Pima County, Territory of Arizona

Notice is hereby given that John H. Archibald the administrator of the estate of Hampton Brown, deceased, has rendered and presented and filed in said court his final account of his administration of said estate; and that Monday the 7th day of November, A. D. 1870, being a day of term of said court, to wit: of the October term, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., has been duly appointed by said court for the settlement of said account; at which time any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to said account and contest the same.

F. H GOODWIN,
Tucson Oct. 24, 1870. Clerk.

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.

T. M. YERKES.

Aug 10, 1870. s20tf

THOS. P. DUFFICY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON, A. T.

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

DOSS BUILDING
South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

KING WILLIM HOTEL!

WARNER'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET

Board per week $8,00. Single meals 50 cents.

The tables are supplied with the best of everything to be purchased in our markets, prepared by the best cook in town.

Give our accommodations a trail; we thinke we can suit every taste.

Oct. 1, '70. tf. O. REICHENBACH.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis.

The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

April 16 1870. tf

Grand

DEMOCRATIC MEETING,

ON

MONDAY NIGHT

ON THE

COURT-HOUSE PLAZA!

Torch-light procession, accompanied by music, fireworks, etc.

Speeches by G. H. Oury, J. C. Bennet, P. W. Dooner, and others.

For the improvement of the Potomac river between the Long bridge, in Washington, and the city of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of James river, in Virginia, and the removal of bars and obstructions from Richmond to and including Harrison's bar, below the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers, fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Bayou Teche, Louisiana, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For examination and surveys for improvements on the north and northwestern lakes and rivers, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and for contingencies of rivers and harbors not provided for in this act, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both to be made at the following points, namely: At Charleston, South Carolina; at Cypress bayou, Texas; at the Housatonic river, below Derby, Connecticut, at Bridgeport harbor, Connecticut; at Southport harbor, Connecticut; at Fifteen-Mile falls, New Hampshire; at Pawcatuck river, Rhode Island; Cocheco river, at Dover, New Hampshire; at the Royals river, Maine; at Narraganggus river, Maine; Sullivan river, Maine; at Sullivan's falls between the towns of Hancock and Sullivan; at South river New Jersey; at mouth of Salem river New Jersey; at James river, Virginia, between Richmond and City point, including Harrison's bar below the point; Appomatox river, Virginia, from Petersburg to its mouth; James river and Kanawha canal, Virginia; at Rappahannock river, below Fredericksburg, Virginia; at Rhoanoke river, North Carolina; at Coosa river, Alabama; at Mobile harbor, Alabama; at Cumber land river, from its mouth to the head of navigation, at Tombigbee river, in Alabama and Mississippi, from its mouth to the head of navigation; at Saint Louis and Alton harbors, Mississippi river, between Alton and mouth of Merrimac river, Missouri; at Ouachita, Little Missouri, and Petit Jane rivers, Arkansas; at Bayou Saint John, from the mouth of Bayou Saint John, Louisiana, through Lake Pontchartrain and the Rigolet, to Ship Island; at Indianola harbor, Texas; at Corpus Christi, Texas; at Buffalo bayou, for a channel of navigation through Buffalo bayou and Galveston bay, to Bolivar channel near the outer bar in the Gulf of Mexico; at Sheboygan river Michigan; at Harbor of Refuge, on Lake Huron, between Saint Clair river and Point au Barques, Michigan; at Port Clinton, Ohio; for survey or examination of the bars and other obstructions to navigation of the Cache, St. Francis, Little Red, White, and Black rivers, Arkansas; for survey or examination of the bar of the Sacramento, river, California known as the Hog's Back, for the purpose of removing the same; at the mouth of Green bay river, Wisconsin; at the mouth of the Menomonee river, Wisconsin; at Chester harbor, on the Delaware river, Pennsylvania; at Alpcona [illegible] at the mouth of the Cape Fear [illegible]; for ship-canal route from [illegible] the Illinois river, to Rock Island, [illegible] river via Genesee, by the [illegible] route; at Peconic river [illegible], New York; at the entrance to [illegible] harbor, on the south side of Long [illegible] sound; at Black river, Ohio; at salmon [illegible], Lake Ontario, New York; at the mouth of Sheboygan, Wisconsin; at the mouth of Trinity river, Texas; At Delaware river, between the city of Trenton and Bordentown; at Shrewsbury [illegible], New Jersey; at the mouth of Sabine river, Texas; at French Broad river, Tennessee, at [illegible] river; New bay, Michigan; at Brazos, [illegible] Texas; at the mouth of Muskingum [illegible]; at Gloucester harbor, Massachusetts; [illegible] harbor of Cambridge and the harbor of Baltimore, Maryland; at the mouth of the [illegible] river, Florida; at Nag's head, in [illegible], with a view of reopening the old [illegible] place; survey of the Wabash river, [illegible] its mouth) to the town of Wabash, Indiana; [illegible] survey of the Willamette river, above Oregon [illegible], Oregon; for the survey of the Umpqua [illegible], Oregon.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of forty-two thousand and nine hundred dollars [illegible] out of any money in the treasury not [illegible] appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, to the widening and deepening the ship canal in the Patapsco river and Chesapeake bay leading to the harbor of Baltimore.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twelve thousand dollars, of any unappropriated [illegible] money in the treasury, be paid and applied under the direction of the Secretary of War, to the improvement of the mouth of the Connecticut river.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the [illegible] shall cause a survey to be made and reported [illegible], whose duty it [illegible] the bridges now erected, or [illegible] across the Ohio river [illegible] in their opinion, such [illegible] them, as now constructed, [illegible] navigation, or will interfere with the [illegible] of that river; and if there [illegible], a report also what [illegible] and span and elevation above the water will be required to prevent obstruction to [illegible] and the estimate of the cost required to change such bridges as are now [illegible], to such width of span and [illegible] above water as will prevent obstruction to navigation; such reports to be made and communicated to the next session of Congress.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. — P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts. TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description of adapted to every season.

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.
n12

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

AT

J. GOLD'TREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

C. D. Whisky		Fine Hennessy Brandy	
A. A. A.	"	" French Cognac	"
O. K. B.	"	" Peach	"
Old Rye	"	Holland & Old Tom gin	
Bourbon	"		

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.
Jan. 1, 1870. tf

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS,
Tucson May 2, 1870. 4tf2.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold.
Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. — LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1870

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 1d, '67.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV
Proprietors.

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.
January 22, 1870. tf.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS

Main Street, Adamsville

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand,

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.
tf A. & LEVIN & CO.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1870. No 44

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

F. W. DOONER.....Editor.

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One copy for three months..... 2,00
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OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six:

For transportation of the mail inland, including pay of mail messengers, route agents, mail route agents, local agents, postal railway clerks, and baggage masters, thirteen million five hundred and six thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For transportation of the foreign mail, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For pay of postmasters, five million dollars.

For pay of clerks in post offices, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of letter-carriers, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of blank agents and assistants, eight thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and envelopes, five hundred and twenty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for stamped envelopes beyond a temporary supply sufficient for use till the first day of October next, except to carry out contracts hereafter to be made with the lowest bidder according to law upon samples to be furnished by the Postmaster General.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For mail-bags and mail-bag catchers, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, forty thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For twine, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For letter-balances three thousand four hundred dollars.

For office furniture, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For advertising, forty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of the sum shall be to any paper published in the District of Columbia for advertising mail routes, except in Virginia and Maryland.

For miscellaneous payments, including balances due foreign countries, and to postmasters for rent, light, fuel, and incidental registered, package, and official envelopes, for postmasters, fees to United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For post route maps, twenty thousand dollars.

For money transferred by postmasters and deposited in the treasury on postage receipts, one million dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz:

For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, five hundred thousand dollars.

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

AN ACT to create a port of delivery at Du Luth, Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Du Luth, in the state of Minnesota, shall be and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of Superior, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs to reside at said port, who shall perform the duties and receive the compensation and emoluments prescribed in the act of Congress approved March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, being "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

Approved, July 11, 1870.

AN ACT relinquishing whatever title may remain in the United States to a certain parcel of ground in Fremont, Ohio, to the corporation of Fremont.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whatever title may remain in the United States to a parcel of ground in the city of Fremont, (formerly Croghansville,) Ohio, laid out under the act of Congress of April twenty-six eighteen hundred and sixteen, which is not included in any of the lots, streets, and avenues of the city, but lying between the lots, streets, and avenues, and the Sandusky river, as indicated on the official plat of the town of Croghansville, be, and the same is hereby, relinquished to the corporation of Fremont.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

AN ACT to make the Territory of Arizona a separate surveying district, and to establish the office of surveyor general therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Territory of Arizona is hereby created a separate surveying district, and that the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the Territory, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, authority, and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyor general of Oregon. He shall have proper allowances for clerk hire, office rent, and fuel, and he shall locate his office from time to time at such places as may be directed by the President of the United States.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso in the clause in act of April twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes," limiting the pay of registrars and sheriffs in the fifth military district to five dollars per day, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize the payment of six dollars per day to said registrars and sheriffs, instead of five as therein provided.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

AN ACT to establish a port of delivery at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the city St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, shall be, and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, annexed to and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States, and all the privileges and facilities afforded by the act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," shall be extended to said port. A surveyor of customs shall be appointed to reside at said port and perform the duties prescribed by law, who shall receive the same compensation now provided, or which may hereafter be provided, by law for surveyors of the same grade.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, (except otherwise herein provided,) out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, namely:

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

For compensation and mileage of senators, four hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, five hundred and seventy-six dollars; chief clerk, three thousand dollars, and the additional sum of one thousand dollars while the said office is held by the present incumbent and no longer, principal clerk, principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk, and financial clerk, in the office of Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; six clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; two messengers, at one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars each; one page, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; Provided, that he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no [illegible] other compensation or emolument [illegible] for performing the duties of his office, or in connection therewith; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; Postmaster to the Senate, two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars; two mail-carriers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twenty messengers, to be appointed and removed by the Sergeant-at-arms with the approval of the Committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; Secretary to the President of the Senate, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; clerk to the Committee on Finance, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk of printing records, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars clerk of Committee on Appropriations, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; superintendent in charge of the furnaces, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one laborer in charge of private passage, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one laborer in stationery room, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one special policeman, one thousand dollars; Chaplain to the Senate, nine hundred dollars; chief engineer, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; two assistant engineers, at fourteen hundred and forty dollars each; two firemen, at ten hundred and ninety-five dollars each; three laborers, at seven hundred and thirty dollars each—making in all one hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and and seventy-two dollars and eighty cents.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For stationery and newspapers for seventy-four senators, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For stationery for committees and officers, eight thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, fourteen pages of the Senate chamber, two riding pages, one page for the Vice President's room, and one page for the office of Secretary of the Senate, making eighteen pages in all, at three dollars per day while actually employed, and horses and carryalls, forty thousand dollars; said pages to be appointed and removed by the Sergeant-at-arms, with the approval of the Committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.

For fuel for the heating apparatus, six thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs of furniture, ten thousand dollars.

For labor, twelve thousand dollars.

For packing-boxes, seven hundred and forty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, and temporary clerks, exclusive of labor, twenty thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the third session of the forty-first Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

CAPITOL POLICE.

For one captain, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two lieutenants, one thousand five hundred dollars each; twenty-five privates, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, thirty thousand dollars; and eight watchmen, at one thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars, making in all forty two thousand eight hundred dollars, one half to be paid into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and the other half to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate: Provided, that no disabled soldier shall be discharged by reason of this act.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 12.....1870.

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

The most critical point hitherto presented in the history of Arizona, the election of 1870, has passed by with the regular flow of events, and all stand breathlessly waiting and watching to learn the result. The ARIZONAN, since the 1st of October, has continued to wield the political battle-axe with vigor, and in the brief period of a month has exposed more political treachery and official fraud than should suffice to immortalize the perpetrators—as the names of many individuals of the past have acquired immortality—through excessive vice.

It is still possible although improbable, that the ARIZONAN and the men who have labored in the cause which it has advocated, have not labored in vain. The returns thus far received, it is true, seem unfavorable but we have yet to hear from the Northern counties. The developments of another week will, however, dispel whatever doubt may now exist; and we will not assume the prophetic by declaring that the result *must* be either way decisive.

The ARIZONAN, in the future, will continue to advocate the true interests of Arizona, which has been its first, greatest object in the past. Our interests in this Territory, and the regard we entertain for the interests of those who like us have made Arizona their home, have influenced us to employ our best efforts to have these interests properly represented; and as a proof of our sincerity we have but to mention the well known sacrifice to which we have subjected our private interests since the opening of the campaign. But we do not regret the sacrifice; on the contrary we feel gratified to know that we have performed an act of duty, whatever the result. If it shall be shown that our cause has triumphed, the satisfaction of knowing that we have been among those who have saved this Territory from further official spoliation, will prove an ample return. If our cause has failed we shall have the gratification of knowing that we have not been an accessory to the calamity.

However, that the election is now past, and that the results thereof are unalterable, it is with a feeling of commiseration upon their blind susceptibility, that we regard a few of our nominal Democrats and look back upon the pitiful course they have pursued—by voting contrary to their sympathies and sense of right, from the lack of sufficient moral courage to assert the divinity of conscientious convictions by fearlessly expressing the same. If they have failed we leave them to the mercy (?) of their convictions; if they have triumphed they have gained but little and lost what the spoils of office cannot replace. In either case we offer them commiseration at present; and, in the future, as in the past, advocating only that which is honest and honorable, we must of necessity cease from further consideration of a course so unfortunate, of principles so carelessly guarded.

The San Diego *Bulletin* should have more self respect than to chronicle the following item with all our readers know to be an unqualified falsehood:

"The *Arizonan* admits its short life by offering its material for sale after the election."

This piece of news was gathered from our worthless contemporary, in which it was published by Gov. Safford's simpleton, the dependant "sucker" Wasson. Bon. Truman was probably too drunk to distinguish between the names of the papers from Tucson, at the time that he fancied himself reading the account from the ARIZONAN.

Our California exchanges are ablaze with election reports which have just flashed across the wires from the Eastern States. The Democrats will carry Alabama and Missouri. South Carolina went Republican, electing three members. New York, New Jersey and Illinois are going Democratic. The Democrats have gained strength in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio.

The result of the plebiscite in Rome shows an almost universal sentiment in favor of Italian unity. Fifty thousand votes were cast in favor of union and fifty against. Many of the clergy are said to have voted in favor of reconciliation between the Pope and the King has been effected and there is not the slightest probability that the former will leave ROME.

DISGRACEFUL!

The manner in which the election has been conducted here is a disgrace to republican institutions. We did not mistake the intentions of McCormick's minions when we last week cautioned the honest voters of the country to prepare for a display of fraud and barefaced political robbery.

Up to the hour of noon the election was conducted, to all appearances, honestly—all those voting being men entitled to vote, and the only illegal part of the proceeding being that one-third of those who voted were men who sold their votes about twenty-four hours previously. But, toward evening the disgraceful part of the proceeding rapidly manifested itself. Sonoranians were marched to the polls, and as soon as it was ascertained that they presented a McCormick ticket, (the tickets were easily distinguishable) they were sworn, and stated as they had been paid to state, and their votes were taken and counted. On the other hand a legal voter no sooner presented Brady's ticket than his right to vote was challenged. Immediately an uproar of voices declared him to be a Sonoranian or an Indian, and he was incontinently hustled from the polls; no opportunity was given him to assert his right to vote, either by oath or by witness.

The election, considered throughout, was simply a burlesque upon justice. It is impossible to imagine anything more glaring, disgraceful and unjust. And this is the true character of the proceeding which has fixed a decree from which there is no appeal.

Surely the member of the "Young Men's Christian Association" must feel elated over the character and result of his campaign in this section of Pima county.

The Mercantile Library Lottery

(By tel'f to the S. D. Bulletin.)

San Francisco, Nov 3.—So far as known up to this time, the whole amount of prizes won by people in San Francisco is less than fifty thousand dollars. The hundred thousand dollar prize was drawn by Theodore Hellman, a rich old merchant of New York, and the nineteen thousand dollar prize was drawn by Col. Crosbie, Chief of Gen Sheridan's staff, who bought it in Chicago.

The ticket drawing fifty thousand dollars was sold in Nevada City, but the name of the purchaser is at present unknown.

With the drawing of the grand prize excitement greatly abated.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—The agents of the lottery to-day paid all the prize tickets presented. The leading prizes were carried off by the following persons;

No. 10,511, the nineteen thousand dollar prize, H. H. Lay, Solano county.

No. 162,814, the eighteen thousand dollar prize, four coupons to Martin C. Glover, of San Francisco, and one to Mrs. C. N. Cook

No. 125,636, for three thousand dollars, E Hughes, a laborer in San Francisco.

No. 96,833, for ten thousand dollars, John Hutchinson, Broker on Montgomery St.

No. 136,021, for seventeen thousand dollars, John N. Webster, Broker, 506, Montgomery st., held one coupon,

No. 188,152, seven thousand dollar prize, A. Planchard, Barber, 511 Kearney St.

No 151,849, sixteen thousand dollars, Charles H. Thoies, a Sacramento saloon keeper.

No. 77,536, five hundred dollars, Arthur M. Herman, sheep raiser, Suisun City.

No. 147,834, two thousand dollars, Mrs. Emma Wilson, Oakland,

No. 22,929, one thousand dollars, James Patterson, a waiter in the Occidental Hotel.

James Gleason and John Nolan, the Managers, have been notified by telegraph that the ticket drawing fifty thousand dollars was on deposit with the Bank at Nevada City, but the name of the owner was not given.

Spain has at length procured a King. And what is more, she did not have to descend to the plebeian ranks to find an individual willing to risk himself upon her shaky throne. Prince Amedee, son of Victor Emanuel of Italy, has accepted the candidacy. So perishes the hope of a republic in Spain.

P. R. Brady obtained a majority of 27 votes on the Gila River, where no illegal votes were polled. At Tucson, the Santa Cruz valley, and Camp Grant, where every person who wished to swear for a consideration, might vote, McCormick carried a majority of 186 votes.

FORECAST OF STORMS.

In the present age of progress if men have not succeeded in controlling the elements they have, at least, done much toward providing against the dangers and disasters consequent to meteorological disturbances.

On the 9th of February last Congress passed a resolution authorizing "the Secretary of war to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the Northern lakes and seaboard of the approach and force of storms." the immediate object to this resolution is the protection of navigation. The idea of ascertaining the approach and force of storms with a view to the protection of whatever might be destroyed by their action, was first suggested by an officer of the British navy, and in 1861 the first cautionary signals of the approach of storms were made in England.

The evident advantages to navigation offered by this system of calculation was quickly observed, and the protective measure was soon adopted throughout Europe.

The Congress of the United States, determined to follow out this judicious example, has designated forty-four points on the Continent—extending South as far as Key West Fla., and North as far as St. Johns, N. B.—at which meteorological observations shall be taken. The results of these observations will be transmitted by telegraph to the various points at which they are to be published, three times per day, and in case of the approach or actual existence of a storm at any one or more points, information may be had of the movement before its arrival at other points.

The following is a paragraph from the regulation for the transmission of reports.

"By a combination of telegraphic circuits, the reports of observations made at different points synchronously will be rapidly transmitted to the different cities at which they are to be published. They will also be concentrated at Washington. The whole time required to transmit, collate, and deliver the reports, from the extreme points of observation to the points of publication, will, it is hoped, not exceed one hour."

A pamphlet issued from the office of the Chief signal officer gives the following as an example of the practical workings of the system:

"Dec. 2d, 1863, the President of the Toulon Chamber of Commerce was notified by telegraph from Paris that a severe storm was then traversing France and would probably reach Toulon in about four hours' time. Preparations were at once made to guard against its violence, and when it did strike at the time prophesied no damage was done to the shipping which had been forewarned. The same warning was telegraphed to seaports along the west coast of Italy twelve hours in advance so accurately had the course of the storm been foreseen."

The records of the British navy show that of 100 storms occurring in 1866 ninety-four were signaled previous to their arrival.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The War.

London, Nov. 2.—Prais journals say that the Bavarian prisoners had some explosive bullets in their possession. The same journals also expect the commencement of the bombardment at any moment.

Saarbruecken, Nov. 1st.—Metz in entirely occupied by Prussians. The conduct of the inhabitants toward the soldiers is good. Not more than ten persons are allowed to assemble together in the streets. Private property will be respected by the Prussians. It is recorded that provisions were found in abundance, quite enough to last the garrison six months.

London, Nov. 2d.—The Tribune correspondent at Paris says that it is impossible to make out whether the Prussians mean bombardment or not. He says the National Guard is not worth their salt. In the last sortie they had 50,000 men and would not stand against eight thousand; they fought well at first but soon fled. The city ought to be impregnable but it is doubtful if the men will fight. Nearly all of the regular French army are killed wounded and prisoners.

London, Nov. 3.—Thiers was admitted to audience with the Minister of Prussia. The conference lasted some three hours. The Second Prussian army corps remains at Metz and before Thionville. greater portion of the army at Metz, under Prince Frod'k Charles, will operate in the centre of France.

It is reported that Theirs has proposed at Versailles an armistice on the basis suggested by the British Ministry, and that the proposition will be, if it has not already been, accepted by Prussia.

Tours, Nov. 3.—From Marseilles unfavorable reports are received in regard to the conduct of the people. Excesses had been committed, and it is said that the newly appointed administrator was shot at on one occasion.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—The bombardment of New Brisach is carried on by three batteries near Breisghem and Wolfgausen. Fort Moiter is assailed by three batteries near Mubrisch.

London, Nov. 3.—Bismarck is unwilling to let the war continue on till winter; he fears popular outbreaks everywhere. The news from Italy is to the same effect.

The Hotel Deville has been invaded by a mob and a committee of public safety proclaimed. The members of the provisional government were detained for several hours. At 4 o'clock Trochu and Wery were forced from the hands of the rioters by a batallion of National Guards. Favre, Garnier Pages and Simon and Gen. Farnsier commander of the 106th regiments, are still held as prisoners.

Tours, Nov. 4.—The conditions of the proposed armistice are as follows: The duration will be of twenty days; the inhabitants will be at liberty to bring in food during the interval; free election will be held in all departments. The Paris Government, owing to events that have lately taken place, is resolved to consult the people of Paris as to the present maintenance of authority.

The Paris Opinion Nationale of the 29th contains a summons addressed to King Wilhem and prince Fred'k Charles to appear personally or by proxy, before the Tribunal of Freemasons in Paris to answer to charges of perjury. Their case is to be adjudged by default should they not appear. The document is, duly signed by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Paris.

No confirmation has been received of reports that an armistice was definitely concluded. The rumor was in circulation this morning but has received contradiction later in the day. The conflicting reports caused a great commotion in stock exchange and all kinds of securities.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.

Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

JNO. G. ELDER,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. P. DUFFIELD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON, A. T.

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS.

Tucson, May 5, 1870.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 12 .....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ANOTHER MINING EXPEDITION:—King S. Woolsey has organized an expedition consisting of 50 stout, hardy miners and frontiersmen, and will start from Camp McDowel in the early part of next week to search for a rich, placer gold mine said to exist in the district of country lying immediately east from Camp Rino. As guide he has procured the services of a Mexican woman who has been for some years a captive among the Indians of that region, and who claims to be well acquainted with the character of the country—the watering places, Mountain passes etc, as well as the location of the mines.

There may be something in this report, and we wish the enterprising men who have undertaken the task of discovery, the fullest measure of success. There are obstacles to be encountered in this pursuit, among which the rigor of the climate, at this season, in those elevated districts, is not the least.

The Republican ticket, "greased over" by the name of the "People's" ticket, has again carried Pima county by fraud. There was but one man on this ticket who could have been elected by an honest vote, and that man is Oscar Buckalew, for the office of County Recorder, who ran many votes ahead of his ticket.

H. Ott, for the office of Sheriff, beat his ticket by four votes,

M. R. Platt, for the office of Coroner, beat Thos. Banning, independent candidate, by some 250 votes.

J. S. Thayer, for the office of Public Administrator, beat his competitor, Saml. Bostique, independent, by 251 votes.

J. E. McCaffry, for the office of Dist. Attorney, was a couple of votes behind histicket.

THE ELECTION:—One of the most infamous outrages ever committed upon any people came off here, and elsewhere in Pima county, on Tuesday last, under the name of an election.

Under other governments, and elsewhere under this government men are taught to regard an oath as a sacred pledge, and perjury as a crime condemned by divine law and punishable by the laws of man—here, however, an oath is but a farce and perjury is but an other means by which the laws are set aside for the accomplishment of an end.

Richard C. McCormick, republican candidate for the office of Delegate to Congress carried a majority at this precinct of 164votes; at Camp Grant a majority of fifty votes; at Tubac a majority of sixteen votes; at a precinct twelve miles from Tubac, a majority of fourteen votes.

But how did he carry these majorities? By flooding the county with greenbacks to the amount of several thousand dollars furnished, it is stated, by Hooper, Whiting & Co, by the Colorado Steam Navigation Company, and by private subscription among his "strikers" in various sections of thie county. This money was employed in a manner that has fixed an indelible stain upon the names of the men who used it with such terrible effect. A member of the "Young Men's Christian Association" solicitations, you implores, men to cast aside their conscientious scruples and support him. His importunity, rendered doubly forcible by the presence of that for which he has dishonored himself a thousand times over, pelf, placed scores of ignorant boys and men upon the stand, who invoked God to witness the truth of that which they knew to be a falsehood—a clear, deliberate lie.

Had this money been employed solely for the purpose of buying the votes of legal voters, the miserable venders of that which belongs not to them, properly, but to their country, should bear the greater part of the burthen of shame; but when we consider an uneducated and inexperienced foreigner of less than seventeen years of age, and who has probably never had twenty dollars in the whole course of his life, dragged to the polls and paid to swear to whatever statements his owners may have suggested, then he is not the criminal who knows not what he does and considers that he honestly earns his money, but at his shoulder, urging him onward to perjury is the real criminal.

And this is the *rote* which the McCormickites have played in Pima county, and by which they have procured the majority given above. If the other counties have not succeeded in casting an overwhelming majority against him, the author of all this cupidity and rascality will represent Arizona for another term.

YES SIR!—Hon Coles Bashford will be a candidate for Congress in 1872, and the glory of having been the first to announce him has been ours. We understand that Mr. Van Alstine will be his chief "striker," as Hon. B. has been the first to solicit his support. The rival candidate has not yet put in an appearance. Don't know what Governor Safford thinks of it, but will find out when he arrives from Prescott, and will let you all know. Van., we are satisfied, will go for Hon. B., "tooth and nail." The Hon. gentlemen has not requested us to announce him as candidate, but we just state the fact as a matter of news.

At Wickenberg Mr. Sexton is said to have notified his employees that they must either vote for McCormick or leave at once. Thus McCormick is said to have obtained a majority of votes at Wickenberg.

The Democratic ticket carried a majority of votes at Apache Pass—the soldiers were not allowed to vote there.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The *N. Y. Herald* of Oct. 15, gives the following returns of elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official returns from the following districts have been received:—

Fifth Congressional district—Harmer (rep.) is elected to Congress 160 majority.

Eight district—Berks county gives Getz (dem.) 5,366 majority.

Tenth district—Lebanon and Schuylkill counties give Killinger (rep.) 626 majority.

Sixteenth Congress'l district—Adams county ty gives Myers (dem.) 325 majority: Bedford county Myers gives 30 majority; Franklin county gives Myers 186 majority; Somerset county give Cessna 948 majority. Republican majority, 407, with Fulton county to hear from.

Seventeenth dist.—Blair county gives Morrell (rep.) 930 majority; Huntington county gives Spear (dem.) 586 majority; Mifflin county gives Spear 5 majority. Cambria county is yet to hear from. A despatch from Huntington says Spear has 11 majority in the district.

Twentieth district—Clarion county gives Griffith (dem.) 1,544 majority; Venango county gives Gilfillan (rep.) 570 majority, Crawford and Mercer are yet to hear from.

Twenty first district—Fayette county gives Foster (dem.) 815 majority; Indiana county gives Stewart (rep.) 1,594 majority; Westmoreland county gives Foster 1,533 majority. Foster's majority in the district, 754.

Twenty-fourth district Beaver county gives Dorney (republican) 860 majority; Washington county gives McClellan (democrat) 306 majority. Greene and Lawrence counties are yet to hear from.

The official vote of Erie for Congress gives Scofield (republican) 5,597 and Marvin (democrat) 4,089—a republican loss since 1868 of 1,609.

Judge George W. Woodward, for President Judge of Luzerne county, is defeated by Garrick M. Harding (republican), of Wilkesbarre, by 2,253 majority. Coray and Williams (republicans), and Koons (democrat), are elected to the Legislature from Luzerne. The republicans also elect most of the rest of their county ticket.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14, 1870.

Official returns from Allegheny county give Negley 11,161, Hopkins 7,963 and Tuew 1,369. The Twenty-third district of Allegheny county gives McJunkin 6,207 and Sirwell 3,088. Washington county gives Danby (rep.) 5 507 and McClelland 4,813. Lawrence county gives Danbay 2,617 and McClelland 1,757. Clarion county gives Gilfillan (rep.) 1,382 and Griffith (dem.) 2,926. Venango county gives Gilfillan 3,167 and Griffith 2,797. The Twenetieth Congressional district—Crawford county gives Gilfillan (rep.) 507 majority.

From incomplete returns of the Legislative vote the republican majority in the State Senate is reduced to one andin the House to twelve. The official count to be made to-day may alter this.

INDIANA.

Few additional returns were received today, and not enough to difinitely settle the result on the State ticket. The democrats claim 2,000 majority. The republicans think the official vote may yet give them the State ticket. The official returns from the Fourth Congressional district elects Wilson (rep.) over Gooding by four majority of 285. The republicans claim two majority in the Senate. In the House the democratic majority will not be over five or six.

THE CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE

Company!

OF

HARTFORD, Ct.

Assets, $27,566,479.26

Surplus, 9,671,875.26;
Income for 1869, 8,978,751.25.
Total death claims paid 9,563,987.00.
Total surplus premiums returned to the Assured, to date, 6,785,680.00

Dividend Payable in 1870

$2,300,000!

The company is purely mutual, there being no stockholders to absorb any of its funds, its surplus belonging wholly to its members, and being equitably apportioned among them in annual dividends, or returns of surplus premiums.

In comparison with the American Life Companies, the Connecticut Mutual has conducted its business at a lower average rate of expenses; its claims by death have averaged less, in proportion than those of any other company having a sufficient extent of business to test the laws of mortality; and

Its Assets have been uniformly invested at a net rate of interest exceeding that realized by any similer institution.

ITS INVESTMENTS

ARE

SECURELY AND PROFITABLY MADE

and contain no commuted commissions, fancy stocks, personal securities nor any

IMAGINARY OR UNREALIZED

ASSETS.

JAS. GOODWIN, President.
Z PARSON Vice Pres't W. S. OLMSTED, Sec'y
E. B WATKINSON 2d Vice President
J. L. GREEN, Asst. Secretary,
E. W. BEVAN, Actuary.

D. A. BENNET,
Agent for Arizona.

NORTH AMERICAN

MUTUAL

Life Insur'nce Co.

OF

NEW YORK!

Amt. insured by policies, $21,000,000.

Value of policies or cash on hand that would be required of any company for the guarantee of that amount of insurance issued, $857,689.41.

Special Deposits,	$931,000.
General Deposits,	$100,000.
Total,	$1,031,000.
Surplus,	$173,000.

D. A. BENNET,
Agent for Arizona.

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.

T. M. YERKES,

Aug 10, 1870. 20tf

INDEPENDENT BUTCHER SHOP.

BOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

KING WILLIM HOTEL!

WARNER'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET

Board per week $8,00. Single meals 50 cents.

The tables are supplied with the best of everything to be purchased in our markets, prepared by the best cook in town.

Give our accommodations a trail; we think we can suit every taste.

Oct. 1, '70. tf. O. REICHTENDACH.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—hving every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis. The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

April 15 1870. tf

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

from Territories, one million three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Clerk of the House of Representatives, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; chief clerk and journal clerk, three thousand dollars each; four assistant clerks at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; one assistant clerk, at two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; nine assistant clerks, including librarian and assistant librarian, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; one chief messenger and clerk to the speaker, as five dollars and seventy six cents per day each; for three messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; one messenger in the House library, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, six firemen at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each per annum; for clerk to Committee of Ways and Means, two thousand five hundred and ninety two dollars; clerk to committee on Appropriations, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; clerk to committee on Claims, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to Committee on Public Lands, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; Sergeant-at-arms, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: Provided that he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees, other compensation, or emolument whatever for performing the duties of his office or in connection therewith; clerk to the Sergeant-at-arms, two thousand five hundred dollars; messenger to the Sergeant-at-arms, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; Doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; Postmaster, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; first assistant postmaster, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; four messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars each; five mail carriers at one thousand and eighty dollars; Chaplain of the House, nine hundred dollars; two stenographers, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars each; superintendent of folding room, two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars; document file clerk one thousand eight hundred dollars; eleven messengers, five at one thousand eight hundred dollars, and six at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; twelve messengers during the session at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars per annum—making in all the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty cents.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For cartage, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For clerks to committees, and temporary clerks of the House of Representatives, thirty-two thousand two hundred and thirty two dollars.

For folding documents, including materials, eighty thousand dollars.

For fuel, seven thousand dollars.

For horses and carriages for the transportation of mails, and for the use of messengers, ten thousand dollars.

For laborers, twelve thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars.

For newspapers and stationery for members and delegate, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, thirty one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and for stationery for committees and officers of the House, ten thousand dollars.

For twenty pages for the floor of the House and three riding pages, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day while actually employed, six thousand dollars.

For packing-boxes, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For furniture, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the third session of the forty-first Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For compensation of the Congressional Printer, and the clerks and messengers in his office, twelve thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For stationery, postage, advertising, furniture, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the public printing, five hundred thousand dollars.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. — P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descript o of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

---

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

Jan. 1, 1870. tf.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. — LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhee

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage to those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDOR
Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV
Proprietors,

PIONEER MILLS

—:o:—

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

—:o:—

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

January 22, 1870. tf.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:o:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. LEVIN & CO.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870. No 45

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

F. W. DOONER, ... Editor.

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One copy for three months 2.00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

* * * * * * *

For paper for the public Printing, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the public binding, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving illustrations of machinery for annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, seventy-eight thousand dollars.

For lithographing the charts for the annual reports of the Coast Survey, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For engraving on wood and electrotypes for the annual report of the commissioner of agriculture, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For all other lithographing and engraving, one thousand dollars: Provided, That hereafter no envelopes, letter or note sheets, for the use of Congress or any department or officer, shall be printed from steel or copper plate, or by lithographing.

For copies of maps, plans, and diagrams in fac-simile on tracing linen, for the use of the Supreme Court of the United States, three thousand dollars: Provided, That so much of the "Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved March three eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as relates to the printing of extra copies of public documents be, and the same is hereby, repealed: And provided further, That all propositions originating in either house of Congress for printing extra copies of public documents, the cost of which shall exceed five hundred dollars, shall be by concurrent resolution, and all such resolutions shall, upon their transmission from either house, be immediately referred to the committee on Printing of the house to which they are sent.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

For compensation of the Librarian, four thousand dollars.

For three assistant Librarians, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For two assistant librarians, at one thousand two hundred dollars, and two at nine hundred and sixty dollars, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For one messenger, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For three laborers at eight hundred and sixty-four dollars each, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For three assistant librarians, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library two thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, eight thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of files of periodical and newspapers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of exchanging public documents, curing manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, and purchasing trees and shrubs, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand dollars.

For superintendent and assistants in botanic garden and greenhouses, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars.

FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For clerk in the office of Public Buildings, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For messenger in the same office, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of a foreman and twenty-one laborers employed in the public grounds, nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For compensation of four laborers in the Capitol, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of a furnace-keeper, in charge of heating apparatus under the old hall of the House of Representatives, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For compensation of furnace-keeper at the President's house, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For two policemen at the President's house, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen at the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil and lamps, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For watchman in Franklin square, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the person in charge of the heating apparatus of the Library of Congress and other steam heating apparatus in the central building, eight hundred and sixty four dollars.

For electrician for the Capitol, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of five watchmen in reservation number two, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil and lamps, seven thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

For salaries of five judges of the court of Claims, the chief and assistant clerk, bailiff and messenger thereof, twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of attorneys to attend taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For stationery, books, fuel, labor and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars.

For reporting the decisions of the court, clerical hire, labor in preparing and superintending the printing the fifth volume of the report[s] of the Court of Claims, to be paid on the order of the court, one thousand dollars.

For payment of judgments which may be rendered by the court in favor of claimants, one hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That no pardon or amnesty granted by the President, whether general or special, by proclamation or otherwise, nor any acceptance of such pardon or amnesty, or oath taken or other act performed in pursuance or as a condition thereof, shall be admissible in evidence on the part of any claimant in the Court of Claims as evidence in support of any claim against the United States, or to establish the standing of any claimant in said court, or his right to bring or maintain suit therein; nor shall any such pardon, amnesty, acceptance, oath or other act as aforesaid, heretofore offered or put in evidence on behalf of any claimant in said court, be used or considered by said court, or by the appellate court on appeal from the said court, in deciding upon the claim of said claimant, or any appeal therefrom, as any part of the proof to sustain the claim of the claimant, or to entitle him to maintain his action in said Court of Claims or any appeal therefrom; but the proof of loyalty required by the fourth section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and by the third section of an act entitled "An act [illegible] for the collection of [illegible] for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary

titled, "An act to provide for appeals from the Court of Claims and for other purposes," approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall be made by proof of the matters required by said sections, respectively, irrespective of the effect of any executive proclamation, pardon, amnesty, or other act of condonation or oblivion. And in all cases where judgment shall have been heretofore rendered in the Court of claims in favor of any claimant or on any other proof of loyalty than such as is required and provided, and which is hereby declared to have been and to be the true intent and meaning of said respective acts, the Supreme Court shall, on appeal, have no further jurisdiction of the cause, and shall dismiss the same for want of jurisdiction: And provided further, That whenever any pardon shall have been heretofore granted by the President of the United States to any person bringing suit in the Court of Claims for the proceeds of abandoned and captured property under the said act approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the acts amendatory of the same, and such parpon shall recite, in substance, that such party took part in the late rebellion against the government of the United States, or was guilty of any act of rebellion against or disloyalty to the United States, and such pardon shall have been accepted in writing, by the person to whom the same is issued, without an express disclaimer of and protestation against such act of guilt contained in such acceptance, such pardon and acceptance shall be taken and deemed in such suit in the said Court of Claims, and on appeals therefrom, conclusive evidence that such person did take part in and give aid and comfort to the late rebellion, and did not maintain true allegience or consistently adhere to the United States; and on proof of such pardon and acceptance, which proof may be heard summarily on motion or otherwise, the jurisdiction of the court shall cease, and the the court shall forthwith dismiss the suit of such claimant.

EXECUTIVE.

For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice-President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands, fifteen hundred dollars.

For compensation to the private secretary, assistant secretary (who shall be a short-hand writer;) two executive clerks, at two thousand three hundred dollars each; steward, and messenger of the President of the United States—thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, four thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, two assistant secretaries of state; for chief clerk, at two thousand two hundred dollars; one examiner of claims, at three thousand five hundred dollars; eight clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, eight clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, three clerks of class one; one messenger, at eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; nine laborers, and four watchmen—sixty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, two clerks of class four, to make indexes of the records of the State Department, and one clerk of class three, five thousan two hundred dollars.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, seventy-five thousand dollars: Provided, That no laws or treaties shall be published in newspapers except those which are of a general nature, which laws shall be selected by the Secretary of State; and the same shall in all cases be published without delay.

For proof-reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, three thousand dollars.

For stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, five thousand dollars.

For books and maps, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, ten thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, viz: rent, fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous [illegible] forty-two thousand dollars.

tant secretaries of the treasury, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; forty-nine clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, thirty clerks of class three twenty-six clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; eleven messengers; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and ten laborers—in all, two hundred and seventy-one thousand and sixty dollars.

In the Construction branch of the Treasury—For Supervising Architect, two thousand dollars; assistant supervising architect, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; phothographer, twenty-five hundred dollars; and one at one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, three clerks of class one, and one messenger—twenty-seven thousand two hundred and forty dollar.

SUPERINTENDENT'S BRANCH OF THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

For one captain of the watch, one thousand four hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; one machinist and gasfitter, one thousand two hundred dollars; one storekeeper, one thousand dollars; thirty watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and to one of said watchmen, acting as lieutenant of watchmen, two hundred and eighty dollars in addition; thirty laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; five firemen, at six hundred dollars each; seventy women as cleaners, at one hundred and eighty dollars each—in all, sixty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; and the first proviso in the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is hereby repealed.

For First Comptroller of the Treasury five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; ten clerks of class four, twelve clerks of clas three, twelve clerks of class two, six clerks of class one; six copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and three laborers—in all, seventy-seven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four, twenty clerks clerks of class three, twenty-eight clerks of class two, twenty-one clerks of class one; twelve copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messengers, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and two laborers—in all, one hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For Commissioner of Customs, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, five clerks of class one, one messenger, and one laborer—in all, thirty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four ten clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, thirteen clerks of class one, one messenger; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and one laborer—in all, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

For Second Auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four, fifty-four clerks of class three, one hundred and nine clerks of class two, one hundred clerks of class one, one messenger; five assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and seven laborers—in all, three hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

For Third Auditor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; eleven clerks of class four, additional to one clerk class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; twenty-eight clerks of class three, ninety-two clerks of class two ninety-six clerks of class one; ten copyists, nine thousand dollars; three messengers; two assistant messengers; at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and four laborers—three hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For the Fourth Auditor, [illegible] chief clerk [illegible] clerks of class

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 19.....1870.

APPROACHING SEASON OF ACTIVITY.

The necessity for political debate during the past six weeks has rendered the abandonment of almost all other topics, through the columns of the ARIZONAN, important and necessary. But now that the term during which the consideration of political questions was of first importance, has passed, we will endeavor to set politics aside and ascertain the nature of of whatever question may have succeeded to the ascendency.

Of all enterprises under consideration the early development of our mines can be of most benefit to the public, and it is with the deepest satisfaction that we enter upon a statement, *from the very best authority*, that *not only* the Burro mines proper, but likewise all the mines in the Burro district will be opened up and worked on an immense scale at an early day.

In fact, no man in Arizona has ever seriously doubted the ultimate development of these mines; but, considering the many annoying, if not absolutely discouraging, circumstances which have always opposed the work of development here, few there are, indeed, who expect to witness the success of great enterprises before the advent of a railroad.

Mr. Harpending, however, has set about the work of opening up the Burro as well as other mines in the same district, and while the great majority of the people are unaware of the fact, is actually negotiating for the purchase of the necessary machinery, which will be shipped from New York at an early day, if, indeed, it has not already been shipped, and which will probably be en route through Arizona in the course of a few months.

Within the next year Harpending & Co. expect to have one thousand stamps in operation, some of which will have commenced work by mid-summer of the coming year.

The grandest improvements, the most expensive and gigantic enterprise ever contemplated within the limits of our Territory will attend the progress of this work.

It has been decided to build a railroad from the mines to the Gila river, a distance of 15 miles. The intervening country is represented as easily practicable for the construction of a railroad—neither elevation nor depression of surface existing to an extent which might seriously interfere with the success of the project. The cost of constructing such road is estimated at $3,000 per mile. The point on the Gila selected as that upon which the mills are to be erected is within the boundary of Arizona as it is already defined.

But here a new statement, regarding the location of the Burro mines, has sprung into existence, or rather, an old statement has been revived. Mr. Willison, acting under the Surveyor-General of New Mexico, is at present engaged in the work of running the Western boundary line of New Mexico; his line is some seven miles east of the Burro mines, thus placing the said mines as many miles within the boundary of Arizona. There can be little doubt as to the correctness of this survey. It *is in strict harmony* with the opinions of many of the most intelligent men of Arizona, and we believe of New Mexico.

Thus far our sister Territory has been exercising jurisdiction at Ralston, and it can hardly appear extravagant if, in accordance with the decision of a survey made under authority of her Surveyor-General she abandon this assumed right. The people of Ralston do not at all admire the arbitary rule of the officials of New Mexico, and feel anxious to have their position defined, in the hope of enjoying the privileges extended to miners in Arizona, rather than suffer longer from the impositions to which they have been subjected by the customs of New Mexico.

The shrewdness of some Chinamen is something extraordinary, to say the least of it. The San Francisco *Chronicle* tells of a case wherein two of them, Ah Yin and Ah Gee, recently committed suicide by hanging, to avoid being sent to San Quentin.

NEW PUBLICATION:—Last mail from California brought us a copy of "L. P. Fisher's Adventurer's Guide." This very valuable work contains a short description of every town and city on the Pacific coast wherein a newspaper is published, and will be found not only of interest but of assistance, but instructive and serviceable to all others.

COWARD! COWARD!!

One of the vilest and most cowardly acts by which a public journal was ever disgraced was last week illustrated through an article published in the Citizen: On or about the 18th ult., the term for which Maj. Duffield had been bound over to keep the peace, upon a complaint made by us, expired. At the date mentioned he was again brought before court, (not at our request, although we were summoned as a witness and required to make statements under oath, with regard to his conduct toward us while under bonds,) and again compelled to give bonds in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace for another term of six months. This latter decree, we feel no hesitancy in stating, we regarded as arbitary in the extreme; for had there existed sufficient cause to recriminate Major Duffield, we, of all, *the most injured*, failed to discover its existence. However, the decree was cast; and we should not have, thus faithfully, or at all, criticised the proceeding, had it not been for the foul, cowardly advantage which that unprincipled, unmanly upstart Wasson has taken, to apply a lash to the shoulders of a man, bound hand and foot in the fetters of law. Coward and maligner, how has Maj. Duffield merited this from *you*? Has he ever spoken insultingly to you? Has he ever abused or misrepresented you, that *you* should assail his family relations? Never!! You occupy a position from which a *man* would shrink in disgust; the tool selected to apply a club to the head of a man whom you have not known, while a host of others hold his arms securely pinioned; the mouthpiece of men who would not dare to fling a reproach at this man if he were free.

We can only express surprise that the one man who has proven himself above cowardice and general meanness, has not frowned down this infamous attack upon the private character of the man whom he has restrained; and from what we have thus far seen and learned regarding the Hon. John Titus, we are satisfied that an attack so cowardly and malignant has had neither his consent nor approbation.

It is not the place of a public journalist to assail, *through the public print*, the private affairs or the family relation of any person, but more especially of him who does not control a like medium, through which to retaliate. And the man who, through the public print, will heap calumny upon him who neither controls the press nor possesses freedom of action, is a coward at heart and a sneak without honor or principle.

DON'T GIVE UP YOUR MONEY!

We thus advise you men of Tucson who have staked large sums of money upon the result of the election as favorable to the election of P. R. Brady to the office of delegate to Congress. Had your money been honestly won by those who staked money upon the election of McCormick, then it would be dishonest and dishonorable in you to dispute their claim to the whole sum at stake; but it has proven otherwise. McCormick has been elected, or rather he claims to have been elected, while nearly two-thirds of the legal votes of the Territory have been cast for P. R. Brady.

Who among you, if playing a game of "old sledge," would surrender your money to the man who has won it by openly pulling cards from his coat sleeves, or which one of you, if playing a game at billiards will surrender the money at stake to the individual who claims to have won it after having feloniously appropriated "points" while you watched him in the act?

We are satisfied that there is not a man among you who would submit to such outrage; and if you surrender the money which has been staked upon the result of an election, presuming that it would be conducted lawfully, but which has been conducted in a manner so manifestly foul and illegal, you submit to robbery not less glaring and unreasonable.

McCormick is not the representative of the people of Arizona by at least three hundred legal votes. He is though, the representative of Hooper, Whiting & Co. and about 400 Yuma Indians of both sexes. Let it be known that as Delegate from Arizona he holds a position to which he is not entitled, and the large majority of the legal voters of the Territory disclaim and deny the assumed right of the guilty, corrupt little carpet-bagger, to represent them at Washington or anywhere else. Thus, Arizona is virtually without a representative in the Federal Congress, and must remain so for two years.

McCORMICK AND THE "CITIZEN."

What the poor "Citizen" will do for an editor who has a little force of character, when McCormick shall have left for the East, we are at a loss to know. McCormick, the present editor *in esse*, has a little; Wasson, the the medium through which McCormick berates and belies this community has not any. All those *high-sounding encomiums bestowed* on the little carpet-bagger, which appear in the "Citizen" from time to time under the caption, "Richard C. McCormick," are from the pen of McCormick. Ten out of every eleven lines of original matter appearing in last week's issue of the "Citizen" are from the pen of McCormick; Had we space for the purpose, we would name for the gratification of our readers here, every article written by McCormick and every squib penned by Wasson.

One rule to guide the general reader how he may ascertain whence have originated articles of a certain character, appearing in the *Citizen* from time to time, we will give, for the gratification or amusement of those interested:

An article of any considerable length, say of half a column or more, devoted to the most extravagant praise of McCormick and containing his name once in every four or five lines, either as "Hon. R. C. McCormick," "Delegate to Congress, Hon. Richard C. McCormick" or "ex-Governor and Delegate," Hon. R. C. McCormick," is always from the pen of McCormick. An article representing McCormick as an example of all that is good and honest; in which no man's name save that of the writer is permitted to appear; in which progress, development and social improvement are centered in McCormick; in which reference to others is conducted by giving the place of residence or the official standing of the party to which allusion has become necessary—never the name unless to traduce it—such article is always from the pen of McCormick. We know Mac's style, and might give other rules which would enable every reader to detect him, but this one will suffice for the present. Just observe the *Citizen* hereafter and apply this rule with confidence!

Wasson warns the editorial fraternity thro'-out the country to "beware of Dooner." Don't be alarmed, Wasson! It is true we have given you a pretty fair lashing; but you have merited it; and you deserve more, and more you shall have unless you disarm us—which you may do at any time by begging our pardon for having insulted the people of Arizona by your foul presence. At present we have no intention of migrating; but should we, peradventure, leave for other parts, we assure the ostensible editor of the Citizen that we will find a way to live without following his example in doing the dirty work of a pack of slanderers and official thieves.

By the way, what a contemptible position that shallow-pated hoosier occupies—sucking around a party of knaves who will will keep him hoisted to public contempt while they have use for him, after which, the toe of the gubernatorial "brogan" will boost him *a la* leap-frog, from office, from position, from confidence, and from Arizona in company with a depleted carpet-bag. *Sic transit gloria* Wasson.

Says the *Citizen* of Nov. 12:

We hear that Gury & Co., wonder why the civil and even the military officers felt such an interest in the recent contest and were so united in the wish for McCormick's reelection.

Reference to the infamous address put forth by Dooner, Bennett and others of the so-called Democratic county committee, may furnish them some light upon the matter. In our next we shall review this document and ventilate its statements as we intended to have done heretofore. It is said to have been from the pen of Sylvester Mowry but whoever may have been its author, its atrocious assertions are such as to warrant its condemnation by every true friend of Arizona.

Why did you not "come out" candidly, Wasson, and state what you know to be the fact, that you were obliged to await the return of McCormick before proceeding to review this address, from lack of ability to do so unaided. As to the identity of the author we will remove whatever doubt (?) may exist with you. "Blame away" at P. W. Dooner; he is the author; is responsible for all his acts and every production of his pen; will not permit others to assume his responsibilities and is not of the Gould-Wasson stripe that will [illegible] his name to the productions of others.

[illegible] to behold this "review," [illegible] will be by [illegible], but not by the old lady [illegible] Wright. Now, Wat, be kind you don't [illegible] to have it [illegible].

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The War.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The investment of Paris is complete, and the city is at the mercy of the Prussian artillery. It is the plan of the King to effect peace through negotiation, to which the French dissent. If all efforts fail, the bombardment of the city will commence in earnest before December. Thiers' opinion is said to be that the Prussians will not bombard Paris, but attack and shell the forts surrounding.

The people of Paris expect a harmless bombardment at once. Trochu assures the people that the enemy's shell cannot reach the city. On the contrary, the Prussian cannon at St Cloud can drop a shell into the Tuileries.

London, Nov. 10th.—Trochu says he has 300,000 soldiers fit for offensive service. Paris is said to be absolutely impregnable to attack, while there are 6 armies outside of Paris, numbering in all 530,000 drilled and armed men. The German parliament has been summoned to meet at Strasbourg.

London, Nov. 9.—A scene of anarchy prevails at Paris and at Tours. The consuls, the military, and the people are on mixed terms of disagreement. The Red Republicans offer a large reward for the capture of Gambetta, or the possession of his head. The rabble of the latter (Gambetta) party have opened a subscription as a means of creating a sum for the payment for the assassination of Napoleon and Bazaine, upon whom a large price has already been set.

The correspondent of the Herald has had an interview with Napoleon, in which the latter freely expresses his views on the situation, and compared France with America, saying that all the conditions requisite to a true Republican Government were absolutely wanting in France. Those who had guarded the reins of Government in Paris had showed themselves incapable of their position and have already placed heavier restraints than he did on the press.

Nov. 10.—To-days dispatches chronicle important French successes before Paris through the capture of several Prussian camps. Garibaldi has again been victorious, having routed a force of Germans five thousand strong.

The latest from the army of the Loire says there has been three days continued fighting without decisive result. The losses of the French are frightful, but the enemy has been driven back ten miles.

London, Nov. 10.—Garibaldi has had a quarrel with the French authorities.

The Liberals in North germany have carried everything before them in their late elections.

The Prussians have captured a couple of balloons containing a number of English excursionists.

The Elections.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Evening—election returns thus far received indicate that New York has gone Democratic beyond doubt, even the *Tribune* is giving up hope. In the city the total vote reaches 116,000. In the State the democrats elect 15 Congressmen, and the Republican 16.

In Massachusetts Claflin, Republican candidate for Governor, has 8,000 majority.

The Republican majorities are reduced in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. The Illinois Legislature is in doubt.

New York, November 9.—Returns come in slowly. Enough has been received, however, to warrant the assertion that Hoffman's (Democratic) majority for Governor will reach 30,000 in the State. The Democrats gain 3 Congressmen.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Eastern dispatches to-night say of the elections: In Missouri, Brown, Liberal Republican candidate for Gov. is undoubtedly elected, with probably a majority of the Republican candidates to Congress and the Legislature.

New Jersey elects a Republican legislative majority and four Republican Congressmen out of five.

Minnesota and Kansas have gone Republican.

Delaware goes Democratic, with a Republican gain, attributable to the negro vote.

Rhode Island returns a full Republican delegation to Congress.

Tennessee elects a Democratic Governor; result as to rest of ticket uncertain.

Kentucky has gone Democratic.

Maryland has probably elected one or two Republicans to Congress.

Nevada returns are meagre. Bradley, the Democratic candidate for Governor is certainly elected over Tritle. It is probable that all the rest of the Republican ticket wins.

New York has gone Democratic: Hoffman is elected by from 20,000 to 25,000 majority.

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 19 ..... 1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MARRIED:—Mr. Drachman has received a letter from California which brings the gay tidings of the sudden and unexpected marriage of I. Goldberg—the everlasting "*Lomo de Oro*". A few of his friends, at the time of his departure for California some three months ago, had a sneaking idea that his "pleasure trip" would result in some such tragedy.

MORAL—Now all young men a warning take.
And stay at home for mercy's sake!

WOMAN SUFFRAGE:—How strange that Arizona, so far behind in all modern improvements and so indifferent to the wants and necessities of its pioneer settlers, should be among the first of the Territories to consider that all-absorbing question, Woman Suffrage. To Hooper, Whiting & Co., of Arizona City are the ladies of Arizona indebted for their emancipation from the stern decrees of masculine will. A constitutional change once inaugurated cannot be very readily set aside; and that this change has been introduced by Hooper, Whiting & Co., who marched a host of Yuma squaws to the polls and saw them cast their votes for R. C. McCormick, we have the statement of a gentlemen who was present. We believe in the right of women to vote for officers required by law, so long as they are themselves amenable to law, but it would appear more gallant on the part of Messrs. Hooper, Whiting & Co., had they first extended this right to the white ladies of Arizona City and compelled the squaws to remain for next season.

THAT WHOLESALE FRAUD:—The manner in which the election has been conducted in Yuma county in point of fraud and barefaced illegality, beggars anything heretofore brought before our notice. In the contemplation of this most scandalous proceeding, indignation in most instances has been obliged to give way to mirth; and the observer feels himself called upon to define the illegal feature of a transaction somewhat of the nature of that by which a certain shrewd Israelite once obtained his "moneyah:" "Mine Gott, your honor, I nots half more as seventy-five pooshels to fills mine gonthract mit; so I shoost poots in sand und rocks mit sawdust und makes four hoondherd pooshels; I den takes mine needle, sews up mine pags, delivers mine grain and gets my moneyah. Wat you says now? Not fair eh?' and so it is with the election as conducted at Arizona City. According to the census just taken Arizona City has a population (men, woman and children) of 336; out of this population a "legal vote" of 437 has been polled. Tucson, with a population of 3,300, fell short of this by 33 votes. Arizona City, at last election, polled somewhere in the neighborhood of 75 votes, and the legal voters there this year will not exceed the same number. But when we come to consider that the voters at Arizona City are in excess of its population by 111, then the whole matter becomes so glaring, so lawless, so absurd, that comment is useless and verbal denunciation but an idle expenditure of words,

And this is the means by which McCormick's election has been procured—if it has been procured.

INDIANS AT TUBAC:—The Apache Indians in the neighborhood of Tubac after robbing and devastating the valley generally, with impunity, for a term of years, have become so bold that they no longer avail themselves of the darkness of night to do the finer kinds of stealing, our seek concealment during the hours of day. Mr. Spring, of this place, while on business at Tubac last week, had occasion to visit Chambers' ranch, distant from Tubac some ten miles. While riding thither he states that he was accosted by Indians who inquired regarding his health, addressing him in pretty fair Spanish. His interrogaters were plainly visible upon an eminence some three hundred yards distant. It is needless to state that he did not halt to give the desired information. During his stay of three days the Indians were seen at intervals upon the neighboring eminences, patiently watching for some straggling man or beast to come within their reach.

The development of a county under such a state of affairs is perilous indeed.

HOW NEW MEXICO AIDS SETTLERS:—An enterprising young man at Ralston was recently employed to build a house for a resident of that place, and having done his work with neatness and despatch, soon obtained a contract to build a house for another party—the names are unimportant, as we have only engaged to show up an act of unpardonable meanness. He had but just commenced work when he was ordered to take out license as a builder, which order he very properly declined to obey. The result was that his case was submitted to the grand jury, and that body having found a bill against him, he was taken into custody and carried off to answer to the indictment at some town in the interior.

This is a sample of New Mexican despotism, and a very mean, contemptible sample it is.

JOSEPH FELMOR, a ranchero at Camp Grant, accused of having unlawfully appropriated 12 head of beef cattle, the property of Hinds & Hooker, was examined on Monday before magistrate Meyers. Mr. Felmor denies the charge and waxed indignant at the accusation, as being of a nature tending to injure his reputation. The witnesses, however, swore that Mr. Felmor did assume strange liberties with the herd of Messrs. Hinds & Hooker, and thereupon he was required to give bonds in the sum of $2,000 to retain his liberty, while his case awaits the action of next grand jury.

Messrs. Cowper and Arnold arrived last week from the Burro mines, en route for San Francisco. They bring with them a good, fresh stock of news regarding the prospects of the early development of these mines, and more than this, they have likewise brought a large quality of silver bullion which has been taken from the rock by the simplest process of smelting. No two men were ever more sanguine as to the favorable result of any enterprise than are the above-named gentlemen that the Burro mines will prove to be the best paying speculation ever witnessed upon the Pacific slope; and the opinions of such men as Mr. Arnold and Mr. Cowper are worthy of serious consideration.

ESTEVAN OCHOA, Esq., did not succeed in voting his teamsters (Sonoranians) at Camp Goodwin.

E. N. FISH has returned with his family from San Francisco.

J. W. Hopkins is said to be at the Rio Grande on his way back to Arizona.

The result of the election in Pima county is as follows:

R. C. McCormick, for Delegate, 191 majority.

Territorial Council:

H. S. Stevens, Estevan Ochoa, D. H. Stickney, F. H. Lien,—average majority 209.

House:

Wm. Morgan, F. H. Goodwin, Ramon Romano, W. S. Fowler, Rees Smith, J. W. Andersen, J. D. Walker, Juan Elias,—Average majority 183.

County officers.

Sheriff, H. Ott, 201 majority; County Recorder, Oscar Buckalew, 295 majority; District attorney, J. E. McCaffry, 232 majority; Treasurer, J. H. Archibald, 216 majority; Coroner, M. R. Platt, 459 majority; Public Administrator, J. S. Thayer, 443 majority; Supervisors, Jno. Sweeny, Saml. Hughes, Francisco Ruelas,—average majority, 202. Total number of votes polled, 707.

JNO. S. ELDER,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. P. DUFFICY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON, A. T.

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNEY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNEY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.

T. [illegible]

Aug 18, 1870.

THE CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE

Company!

OF

HARTFORD, Ct.

Assets,	**$27,566,479.26**
Surplus,	9,671,875.26:
Income for 1869,	8,978,751.25.
Total death claims paid	9,563,987.00.
Total surplus premiums returned to the Assured, to date,	6,785,680.00

Dividend Payable in 1870

$2,300,000!

The company is purely mutual, there being no stockholders to absorb any of its funds, its surplus belonging wholly to its members, and being equitably apportioned among them in annual dividends, or returns of surplus premiums.

In comparison with the American Life Companies, the Connecticut Mutual has conducted its business at a lower average rate of expenses; its claims by death have averaged less, in proportion than those of any other company having a sufficient extent of business to test the laws of mortality; and

Its Assets have been uniformly invested at a net rate of interest exceeding that realized by any similar institution.

ITS INVESTMENTS

ARE

SECURELY AND PROFITABLY MADE

and contain no commuted commissions, fancy stocks, personal securities nor any

IMAGINARY OR UNREALIZED

ASSETS.

JAS. GOODWIN, President.
[illegible] Vice Pres't. W. S. [illegible], Sec'y
R. B. [illegible] 2d Vice President
J. L. [illegible], Asst. Secretary,
E. W. [illegible], Actuary.

D. A. [illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN

MUTUAL

Life Insur'nce Co.

OF

NEW YORK!

Amt. insured by policies, $21,000,000.

Value of policies or cash on hand that would be required of any company for the guarrantee of that amount of insurance issued, $857,669.41.

Special Deposits,	$931,000.
General Deposits,	$140,000.
Total,	$1,071,000.
Surplus,	$178,000.

D. A. BENNETT,
Agent for Arizona.

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

KING WILLIM HOTEL!

WARNER'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET

Board per week $8,00. Single meals 50 cents.

The tables are supplied with the best of everything to be purchased in our markets, prepared by the best cook in town.

Give our accommodations a trail; we thinks we can suit every taste.

Oct. 1, '70. tf. O. REICHTENBACH.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis. The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

April 16 1870. tf

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop'rs,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

lars; chief clerk two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, eight clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class one; seven copyists, six thousand three hundred dollars; one messenger, one assistant messenger, and two laborers—fifty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; nine clerks of class four, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; forty clerks of class three, sixtyfour clerks of class two, thirty-seven clerks of class one, one messenger; one assistant messenger, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and eleven laborers—two hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, six thousand five hundred dollars; assistant treasurer, two thousand eight hundred dollars, cashier two thousand eight hundred dollars, assistant cashier two thousand five hundred dollars; five chiefs of division, at two thousand two hundred dollars each two principal book-keepers, two thousand two hundred dollars each; two tellers, two thousand two hundred dollars each; one chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two assistant tellers, two thousand dollars each; fifteen clerks of class four, fifteen clerks of class three eleven clerks of class two, nine clerks of class one; sixty female clerks, fifty-four thousand dollars; fifteen messengers; five male laborers, a seven hundred and forty dollars each—in all, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; assistant register, two thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four twelve clerks of class three, twenty-four clerks of class two, ten clerks of class one, one messenger, two assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and two laborers—in all, eighty-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; assistant solicitor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four, three clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer—in all, twenty-two thousand and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the chief clerk of the Light-house Board, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer—in all, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For Comptroller of the currency, five thousand dollars; for Deputy Comptroller, two thousand five hundred dollars; ten clerks of class four, eighteen thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class three, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars; eight clerks of class two, eleven thousand two hundred dollars; eight clerks of class one, nine thousand six hundred dollars; twenty-four female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars; four messengers, two laborers, and two night watchmen, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars—in all, ninety-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For Commissioner of Internal Revenue, six thousand dollars; three deputy commissioners, one at three thousand five hundred dollars, and two at three thousand dollars each; one solicitor four thousand dollars; seven heads of divisions, two thousand five hundred dollars each; thirty-four clerks of class four, forty-eight clerks of class three, fifty-two clerks of class two, thirty-eight clerks of class one, ninety-five clerks at nine hundred dollars each, five messengers, three assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and fifteen laborers—in all, three hundred and ninety-five thousand, five hundred and sixty dollars.

For temporary clerks for the Treasury department, forty thousand dollars: Provided, That no temporary clerk shall receive a greater compensation than at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum for the time actually employed; And provided further, that ten thousand dollars are hereby appropriated to be expended in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury,

For dies, paper, and for stamps, two hundred thousand dollars,

For salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, supervisors, detectives, and storekeepers together with the expense of carrying into effect the various provisions of the several acts providing internal revenue, excepting items otherwise provided for, seven million dollars: Provided, That the passage of this act the proprietors of all internal revenue bonded warehouses shall pay to the collector the current expenses and salaries of storekeepers or other officers in charge of such warehouses; and the same, when not paid, may be collected by the same means provided for the collection of other taxes; and all sums so collected in the nature of reimbursements of the United States for payments on account of expenses and salaries of storekeeper or other officers in charge of such warehouses, or that may hereafter be so collected, shall be carried [illegible] appropriations for salaries and expenses of collectors, storekeepers, and so forth; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue [illegible] officers of the internal revenue is hereby authorized and directed to make the necessary steps to carry this proviso into effect: And Provided further, That the President may, at his discretion, divide the States and Territories respectively into convenient collection districts, or alter the same, as circumstances may require from time to time, and may, whenever in his opinion the public interest will re-

For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law one hundred thousand dollars.

FOR INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and the several bureaus, including copying, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and for miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars.

(Continued.)

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. — P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN,

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

Wines.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.,

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of fine [illegible] and cigars.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF.
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. — LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZCKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Proceeds of Actions and Accounts Taken on [illegible]

Tucson, A. T.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A., Commander-in-chief, at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '61.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Bayo Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV
Proprietors.

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

January 23, 1870.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. LEVIN & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS,

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people [illegible] and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well selected STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c, also, Soap, Candles and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870. No 46

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

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F. W. DOONER.....Editor.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

* * * * * * *

For stationery for the Treasury Department and the several bureaus, fifty thousand dollars

For desks, cases, tables boxes and miscellaneous articles of like nature, including repairs and renovation of the same, ten thousand dollars

For carpets, oil cloths, mattings, rugs and other miscellaneous articles of like nature, including repairs, renovation, and putting down the same, two thousand five hundred dollars

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items for the Treasury Building, and other buildings occupied by the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Office of assistant treasurer at New York—For assistant treasurer, eight thousand dollars; for deputy assistant treasurer, chief clerk, clerks, messengers, porters, watchmen, and detectives, one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars: Provided that the compensation of the deputy assistant treasurer shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and no more.

Office of the assistant treasurer at Boston—For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred dollars; for clerks and messenger, twenty-three thousand dollars; and so much of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June 1870, approved March third eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as limits the amount appropriated for salaries of clerks and messengers in this office to twenty thousand dollars is hereby repealed.

Office of assistant treasurer at San Francisco—For assistant treasurer in addition to his salary as treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, fifteen hundred dollars; for cashier, book-keeper, stamp clerk, clerks, messengers, watchmen, and porter, seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at Philadelphia—For assistant treasurer, in addition to his salary as treasurer of the mint, fifteen hundred dollars; for clerks, messengers and watchmen, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at St. Louis—For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for clerks, messengers, and watchmen, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at New Orleans—For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars; for one chief clerk, twenty-five hundred dollars; one clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks, three thousand dollars; one porter, nine hundred dollars; two watchmen, fourteen hundred and forty dollars—amounting in all to thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at Charleston, South Carolina—For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars, one clerk; eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk, sixteen hundred dollars, and one assistant messenger, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at Baltimore—For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars, one clerk, one thousand dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars—amounting in all to eleven thousand and forty dollars.

Office of depositary at Chicago—For cashier two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk one thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks two thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk one thousand dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars—amounting in all to eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Office of depositary at Cincinnati—For cashier two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks, two thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars—amounting in all to seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of depositary at Louisville—For cashier two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars—amounting in all to five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Office of the depositary at Pittsburg—For cashier, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk one thousand four hundred dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars—amounting in all to five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Office of depositary at Santa Fe—For depositary, (in addition to his pay as receiver) two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars—amounting in all to three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositaries, including national banks acting as depositaries under the act of the sixth of August eighteen hundred and forty-six, six thousand dollars.

For expenses under the act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.

For checks and certificates of deposit for the office of assistant treasurer at new York, and other offices, eight thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES MINT, BRANCHES AND ASSAY OFFICES.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, and seven clerks thirty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage and repairs, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be preserved in the cabinet of the mint, six hundred dollars.

For freight on bullion and coin five thousand dollars.

BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, and wastage, sixty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars.

ASSAY OFFICE, N Y.

For salaries of superintendent, assayer, and melter and refiner, assistant assayer, officers, and clerks, twenty-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, in addition to unexpended balances of former appropriations, forty thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, fifty thousand dollars,

BRANCH MINT, DENVER.

For assayer, (who shall have charge of said mint,) two thousand five hundred dollars.

For melter, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, sixteen thousand dollars.

For three clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and wastage, five thousand dollars: Provided, That after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, the branch mint at Denver shall be carried on as an assay office only, and all unexpended balances of appropriations shall be paid and covered into the treasury of the United States, and all the offices not herein provided for are hereby abolished.

BRANCH MINT, CARSON CITY.

For salaries of superintendent, assayer, melter and refiner, assistant melter and refiner, assistant chief coiner, and clerks, twenty thousand two hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For chemicals, charcoal, and wood, incidental and miscellaneous expenses, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

BRANCH MINT AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

For assayer, fifteen hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, fourteen hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For chemicals, charcoal, and incidental and miscellaneous expenses, fifteen hundred dollars.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

TERRITORY OF IDAHO.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

For compensation of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the last legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

For salaries of governor chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF WYOMING.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, two associate justices, and secretary, twelve thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, one thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

For compensation of the [illegible] Interior, assistant [illegible] clerks of class [illegible]

four clerks of class two, and one clerk of class one, one messenger, two assistant messengers seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and three laborers in his office—in all, thirty-seven thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For completing the survey of the Colorado West and its tributaries under the direction of Professor Powell, twelve thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

For Commissioner of Education, three thousand dollars; one clerk at eighteen hundred dollars; one clerk at sixteen hundred dollars; one clerk at fourteen hundred dollars; one messenger at eight hundred and forty dollars; stationery, six hundred dollars; library, one thousand dollars; collecting statistics and writing and compiling matter for annual and special reports, three thousand dollars; contingencies, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars—in all, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, the clerical force in the office of said Commissioner shall be as in this section authorized.

For twenty-eight watchmen for the general service of the Interior Department building, and all the bureaus therein, to be allotted to day or night service, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars; and section seven of the act of April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, creating the office of Superintendent of the Interior Department is hereby repealed.

For stationery, furniture, books, and maps for library, and for miscellaneous, items, nine thousand dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing Congressional Journals and documents, and compiling the Biennial Register, including the salary of the Superintendent of Public Documents, seven thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the Interior Department building, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel, lights and the salary of the engineer and assistant engineer eighteen thousand dollars.

For rent of building on G street, corner of Eighth street, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at an annual rental of not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, such sum as may be necessary is hereby appropriated.

FOR THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

There shall be paid out of the unexpended balances heretofore appropriated, as follows: For Commissioner of the General Land Office, recorded, chief clerk, three principal clerks of public lands, three clerks of class four, twenty-three clerks of class three, forty clerks of class two forty clerks of class one, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, two messengers, three assistant messengers at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, two packers, seven laborers, employed in his office—in all, one hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars; also for compensation of additional clerks in the General Land Office viz: For one principal clerk, as director, one clerk of class three, four clerks of class two, thirty-five clerks of class one, and two laborers fifty-two thousand six hundred dollars; also for each system, maps, diagrams, stationery, furniture, and repairs of the same; miscellaneous items including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, advertising and telegraphing; miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patents, and contingent expenses under the swamp land act, ten thousand dollars—making a total appropriated for the General Land Office of two hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars; and the remaining balance, if any there be, shall be and hereby is, covered into the treasury of the United States, and shall be disbursed only upon a specific appropriation.

INDIAN OFFICE.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, chief clerk, three clerks of class four, seven, clerks of class three, five clerks of class two—in all, twenty eight thousand six hundred dollars.

Temporary clerks—For one clerk of class three, seven clerks of class [illegible]

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 26.....1870.

THAT FREIGHT ROUTE.

The freight route to Arizona constitutes a subject to which a vast amount of importance has heretofore been attached; and during the election campaign it was urged by the supporters of McCormick, that as Hon. Sylvester Mowry was friendly to the route via Guaymas, and at the same time friendly to the election to Congress of Peter R. Brady Esq., the latter gentleman would, if elected, cast his influence in favor of the Guaymas route. This deduction was of course but a ruse, practised by men who did not, and do not now, care the value af a Mexican *tlaco* whether the "settlers on the Gila road would be deprived of their pasturage" or otherwise. If they might only succeed in sending their man to Congress, he would, in the course of two years, enable them to steal sufficient funds to warrant them in leaving the Territory when his term of office should have expired. Now, "the settlers on the Gila road" have the freight contract via Yuma, so 'tis said, and they have McCormick in Congress to a dead certainty. We regret there is no ground for congratulation upon the acquisition of either. What? No cause for congratulation upon the acquisition of this freight route? Not any while it remains in the hands of Hooper, Whiting & Co! The contract via Yuma, in the hands of these monopolists, is so in name. We have good authority for saying that a large portion of this contract has been sub-let to the delivered at Tucson depot via Guaymas. Hooper, Whiting & Co., it is stated, make two cents per pound on the supplies thus delivered; McCormick is interested; and so this great bugbear is but a speculation to throw money into the pockets of Hooper Whiting & Co.—out of which money McCormick will be feed for violating honor and honesty, and for prostituting the public trust. Do the settlers along the Gila road whose interests we have ever struggled to protect, now realize the true character of the representations put forth to obtain their support of McCormick. If they do not, practical demonstration will convince them ere many months shall have passed that the election of McCormick, and not any consideration for their welfare, influenced the idle, illogical argument coupling Mr. Brady with Mr. Mowry in opposing this route.

The Yuma route, at all events, will be abandoned immediately after the present contract shall have been executed; and no argument on the part of McCormick, however forcible under the inspiration of self, will have power to shackle the decree. That the Tucson depot will likewise be broken up is quite evident. We are sorry for this, but it were useless to argue a simple, unsustained hope against a numerous array of antagonistic facts. Camp Crittenden will be abandoned; Camp Grant, receives its supplies direct from Yuma; Goodwin will be abandoned; Camp Thomas will receive its supplies via New Mexico. where then are the posts for which a central depot shall be maintained at Tucson. Apache Pass, the only dependent post, can receive its supplies more cheaply via New Mexico. The abandonment of the Yuma route is inevitable and not less so is the abandonment of Tucson as a supply depot.

Ben C. Truman's paper, the *S. D. Bulletin*, must be quite interesting to the people of San Diego—as highly so, perhaps, as it is useful in advocating the interests of its city and section. But of this we will leave its readers here, who have picked it up "to learn the news from San Diego," to satisfy themselves. McCormick and Arizona throng almost every column. San Diego is ignored. That Truman is a man of ability as a writer is a fact that no fair-dealing man who is capable of judging, will deny, but the subject to which, for several weeks past, he has devoted his time and talent viz: the praise of a man despised most by his owners who expect to make capital out of him, and the slander of those who are not satisfied to be represented by such an one, has rendered his paper very unpopular indeed. That a San Diego editor should thus mix himself up with the affairs of Arizona by advocating the man he well knows to dishonest and dishonorable but who yet may have it in his power to cast him a fragment from the official loaf or a fish from the official fish, might appear [illegible] if it were less suggestive.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Poor Wasson has fallen into another trap. Poor, simpleton!! We expect that suicide will come next!

In noticing a little work published by L. P. Fisher, of San Francisco, entitled the "Advertisers' Guide," he says:

"We know Mr. Fisher well, [It is possible, but we will venture the assertion that Mr. Fisher, who is an acknowledged gentleman, "Don't know *you* from any other Chinaman," provided you have Sam Bostick decorate that empty knob you carry about on your shoulders with an ordinary "pig-tail."—ARIZONAN.] and are confident he must have only intended to give Tucson a creditable place in the Guide, and safely relied upon the fact that but few people ever saw the Arizonan, [That's a crusher.] and less read it. Thus by Mr. F.'s kindness Tucson gets a fine little notice in the Guide, to be read by the millions. * * * It places the population of Tucson at 3,600, whereas the census shows it to be 3,200. In other respects the Guide's reference is correct and creditable, and even the errors are slight."

Do you know who wrote this "fine little notice to be read by millions," and which is so "correct and creditable"? Let us whisper it, that the public may not catch the echo and laugh you to contempt for praising and traducing the same pen, in a single breath—thus proving yourself a humbug and a fraud! We wrote it!! It is needless to remark that "Tucson in Ewell county" is the result of the compositor's blunder; the other error is simply typographical. Yet you may make a strong "point" on these errors, especially on the former! Suppose you try it! Let us show you how it may be done! Just proclaim that D., four years in Arizona, two years of which he has been a resident of Tucson, has not yet learned the name of the county in which he has lived, and bring forward your proof by quoting the "Guide." That's the way to "git 'im." The whole country will call you an *as[s]*-tonishingly shrewd fellow.

That you may not again commit yourself by unconsciously praising the party you try to slander, let us warn you to be prepared to give a particular scourging to another article. If your existence should happen to become known east of the Rocky Mountains this will probably be placed before you at an early day. It will come from St, Louis, and will occupy several pages of a book much larger than the "Guide." Know beforehand that we are its author, and deal toward it accordingly.

JUST SO.

Governor McCormick's reelection to Congress is by *a vote* which amply indicates his popularity and answers all his unscrupulous opponents have said against him.—*Citizen.*

We fully agree with our contemporary that the vote by which McCormick has been elected shows the character of his popularity. He owes his election principally to the vote cast by Indians and Squaws at Arizona City and to about 100 votes which he obtained here at a price varying from two to ten dollar per vote. His election, even those who worked hardest for him now admit, has been procured by bribery and fraud. He bought his popularity and paid for it not less than $10,000; the money of course was not his, but was given him by his owners—men who need a hireling in Congress. Now they have got him, and a vile, unclean bargain they have negotiated in the deminutive package of prostituted trust, labelled "McCormick," which they have obtained. Yes, the vote by which he has been elected is entirely indicative of his popularity—as certainly as purchased votes indicate purchased popularity.

"SPY" writes quite poetically; see his communication in another column, This communication would have proven much more interesting had the writer affixed his name. A *nom de plume* does very well placed at the bottom of an article which merely states the nature of an occurrence alone, or the same in connection with the attendant particulars. But when a newspaper correspondent urges a course so important as that involving a change of residence and the consequent abandonment of a home, if he expect the public to be influenced by his representation he should let it appear by whom the advice is given. A letter of this character without authority is similar to a floating rumor; and the value of such rumor is known the world over. We would be pleased, however, to hear from "Spy" again; but if he [illegible] to moralize or advise we would suggest [illegible] his real name.

The *Citizen* ventured a suggestion regarding the affairs of Yavapai County, and the *Miner* "went after" it with that vim so characteristic of the *Miner*. The office-holders' organ attempted to reply and put forth a defense nearly as logical as that of a baby about to be whipped while answering to the charges upon which castigation has seemed necessary. Be a little merciful Bro, Marion! The sickly thing can't stand so much—and see, its annihilation will deprive us of an entertaining toy.

This is the *simple* way Dr. Lord tries to make money out of the postoffice business; we will only mention this one way at present. A customer is requested to accept gratuitously the use of a box, and out of courtesy does accept the offer. Six months afterwards the Dr. sends his boy Friday with instructions to call upon recipient of this favor and demand rent for the whole term. The system doesn't work worth a cent.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The War.

London, Nov. 10.—There is a growing scare in Paris. The rejection of an armistice was universally regretted in this city.

Tours, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from the army of the Loire to the minister of war says: We have taken Orleans after a fight of two days. Our losses do not reach 2,000. Those of the enemy were much greater.

A London despatch of the following day fully confirms the capture.

London, Nov. 14—The Total loss of the Germans in the battles around Orleans is 10,000.

London, Nov. 14—A Tribune correspondent writing from St. Petersburg on the 9th, says that an Imperial order was issued on that day dismissing on limited furlough all soldiers who entered the Russian army previous to March 1868. Much uneasiness prevails in diplomatic circles.

It is believed that the government will renounce its obligations under the treaty of Paris in which event the British ambassador will demand his passports.

Russel, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, leaves England to ascertain the views of Bismarck in relation to a threatening note read to Earl Granville on Wednesday, by the Russian ambassador, in which the obligations of the treaty of Paris are formally repudiated.

It is understood that Russell is instructed to inform Bismarck that England; Austria and Italy will unite to resist the violation of the treaty by Russia.

New York Nov. 16.—A London special says that orders have been dispatched by the British Government for the recall of vessels of war from every station except where they are actually needed in foreign waters. A large consentration of ships at Portsmouth is already apparent. A powerful fleet will be immediately dispatched to the Mediterranean.

In the best informed circles the impresion prevails that in consequence of the present position of Russia, a general European war is imminent. A rupture between England and Russia is looked upon as certain.

London, Nov. 16.—Garabaldi is abandoning the Vosges mountains.

Dijon has been recaptured by the Prussians in heavy force.

A dispatch from Versailles says that everything is quiet on the Loire and before Paris. The Prussian Army of the North has occupied Chaumy, and from this point threatens the fortified towns in that neigborhood.

London, Nov. 17.—There is intense excitement in government circles here and the general conviction is that English statemanship is at fault and that its traditional arms are imperiled. The country is wholly unprepared for war. Von Bust was in Conference at Vienna on Tuesday with the Turkish and the British ministers upon the question made by Russia. All the papers here speak of the Russia demand as insolent. England will stand firm to treaty engagement. The preparations for defense are extensive. Gibraltar is being reprovisioned and the Govt. is purchasing powder in large quantities. In the event of a declaration of war, Egypt, Syria and Roumania will unite against Turkey for independence.

The Times has a strong article on the grave situation of affairs; it says if the Russia s put a fleet in the Black sea, Turkey will be able to sweep it off If she is not, England and other powers are bound to do so.

London, 18.—It is reported that Trouchu made a sortie on the 15th, inflicting a heavy loss on the Germans. No particulars have been received.

It is rumored that England has repeated her demand for an armistice.

French cruisers captured a number of German vessels recently.

Vonder Tann is being reinforced rapidly.

A message from Havre. which the Prussians captured, says that fresh meat is all out.

Geo. Francis Train has been missing for five days, and it is feared that he has been assassinated.

The Pope protests against the spoliation of his personal effects.

Berlin papers are silent on the Russian question. Austrian say Austria is the ally of England.

The Turkish Govt. has proposed a Congress of the powers. It is rumored that Russia and Prussia will co-operate in case of war.

There is a popular clamor in England for war. Lord Napier of Magdala [illegible] will be appointed commander in chief of the British army.

[illegible] journals hope for peaceful results but say the country is prepared for war,

THE CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE

Company!

OF

HARTFORD, Ct.

Assets,	$27,566,479.26
Surplus,	9,671,875 26.
Income for 1869,	8,978,751 25.
Total death claims paid	9,563,987.00.
Total surplus premiums returned to the Assured, to date,	6,785,680.09

Dividend Payable in 1870

$2,300,000!

The company is purely mutual, there being no stockholders to absorb any of its funds, its surplus belonging wholly to its members, and being equitably apportioned among them in annual dividends, or returns of surplus premiums.

In comparison with the American Life Companies, the Connecticut Mutual has conducted its business at a lower average rate of expenses; its claims by death have averaged less, in proportion than those of any other company having a sufficient extent of business to test the laws of mortality; and

Its Assets have been uniformly invested at a net rate of interest exceeding that realized by any similer institution.

ITS INVESTMENTS

ARE

SECURELY AND PROFITABLY MADE

and contain no commuted commissions, fancy stocks, personal securities nor any

IMAGINARY OR UNREALIZED

ASSETS.

JAS. GOODWIN, President.
E. PERKINS Vice Pres't W. S. OLMSTED, Sec'y
H. B WATKINSON 2d Vice President
J. L. GREENE, Asst. Secretary,
H. W. BRYANT, Actuary.

D. A. BENNETT,
Agent for Ariz

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 26 .....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

EXIT MAC.—He has gone!

The little carpet-bagger has "vamoosed."

Clothed in his apostasy and degradation from having sacrificed the trust of honest men; mired down in the filth and debris of bartered principles; stained with the guilt of a traitor to man's honor he flees from the scene of his prostitution!

Away! Away!!

To wrangle among his fellows over the fruits of legalized robbery; to be seen no more by the people whom he has deceived; no more to set foot in the Territory by him accursed, misrepresented and betrayed, has this foul disciple of unmasked dishonor disappeared from Arizona!

Let Arizona rejoice! that though she is afflicted by his connection, she has been spared his presence for a longer term!

Know ye contractors that fraud has sent from Arizona a merchantable article in the person of McCormick. For a trifling consideration you may *all use it*; and *make good* use of it whilst you may—for another of the same brood shall never yelp for Arizona!

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT:—Wasson's foul attack upon Major Duffield, which we reviewed last week, has rendered him more contemptible, if possible, than he had been previous to the appearance of the article referred to. One of McCormick's supporters—a straightforward man who took no other part in the election than that of simply casting his vote for McCormick—remarked upon reading our comment: "He is right; if that office belonged to me instead of McCormick I should have kicked him (Wasson) out on the street and then locked the door."

Says another: "The ARIZONAN, however severe, has not been unjust; Wasson certainly did act a scurvy part."

Says another: "I wish we had some man in charge of the Citizen who could give that ARIZONAN just one good thrust. Wasson is too dead; and there's no use denying the fact, that Dooner has made a fool of him from the start." And *dozens of other* such remarks are being constantly dropped, which we are too modest to place before our readers.

A FATAL AFFRAY;—We regret to be called upon to record an unfortunate occurrence which took place at Camp Thomas on the 28th of last month, and which has subsequently resulted in the death of one of the parties thereto. A difficulty of a trifling character gave rise to an enmity between the post surgeon, Dr. J. C. Handy, and the post trader Mr. Huey. At the date above given, the former while in conversation with a Capt. Barry, was grossly insulted by the latter, who without any immediate provocation rode up and applied to him a term for the use of which many a man on the frontiers has been launched into eternity. The Doctor immediately seized his pistol and fired at Mr. Huey, breaking the trigger of a gun in the hands of the latter. Capt. Barry immediately wrested the pistol from the Doctor's hand and then disarmed Mr. Huey who still sat upon his horse. The latter now became very abusive and several times repeated the term before applied. The Doctor at length rushed from his tent, procured a gun, and returning again ordered Huey to leave from about his quarters. The latter again applying the offensive phrase declared that he would not leave and that he (the Doctor) could not force him to do so. Again the Doctor fired planting a bullet in Mr. Huey's breast. The victim lingered until about ten days ago when he died.

Being intimately acquainted with both men and knowing them to be good, straight-forward men: the one a physician and surgeon of excellent ability and the other a sober, industrious citizen, we can only express regrets that the trivial misunderstanding should result so seriously.

Capt. Barry, U. S. A., arrived about the latter part of the week from Camp Thomas, and left on Thursday for San Francisco. The Captain is one of those men, who during the war won rank and promotion by faithful service upon more than one battlefield. His career in Arizona during two years has been energetic and useful, and he leaves behind him many warm friends.

Letter from Ralston.

EDITOR ARIZONAN: Cognizant of the fact that I am far from being a very intelligent and able correspondent, but, at the same time, hoping and believing that what few items I may send you will prove at least of sufficient interest to merit a place in your columns, I now, for the first time, address myself to the work of writing you a letter from this far-off, isolated mountain town, Ralston City, New Mexico; far-away and isolated from the fact that a dreary desert waste of more than a thousand miles in extent, must be traversed by all those wishing to follow the "Star of Empire," before reaching this seemingly much-neglected and hitherto comparatively unknown section of New Mexico.

At present there are many eyes turned longingly toward the "Great West" of which this nook and corner constitutes but a small portion; yet it is destined at some future day to furnish a great number of desirable homes for the toiling thousands East, whose sad and bitter misfortune it has been for years past, to "heal the wounds of war"—in doing which they have become convinced of the fact that the meagre returns annually realized from the cultivation of their farming lands, situated in the more civilized and densely settled portions of the continent, are insufficient to answer the present heavy demands of government and furnish a comfortable subsistence besides.

To those, then, the great West lies open, and they will yet, not alone from *compulsion*, but also through inclination, abandon their politically benighted abodes and seek new homes in this undeveloped and immense field of agricultural and mineral wealth, Grant county, New Mexico.

A vast field of metallic treasure, which at present is being partially developed, every day furnishes stronger and more convincing proof of its great extent and exceeding richness. But unlike other, and in only one instance more favored part, this county has never yet been so fortunate as to become the recipient of a superabundance of that higher order of civilization and refinement, of enterprising intelligent and *skilful* people, whose advent in a country like this is invariably the first step toward wealth, progress and happiness.

Knowing the State of California to be within the limits of your circulation, and knowing likewise that she can truthfully boast of that order of civilization to which I have referred, also believing many of the inhabitants to be not only willing but eager to migrate, upon being convinced of the possibility of exchanging their present for a better condition of things, I feel a deep satisfaction in thus presenting a a fair and plain statement of facts:

Ralston possesses a climate that cannot be surpassed by any country, it being neither uncomfortably warm in Summer nor disagreeably cold in the Winter season; the mountains and valleys afford the most excellent pasturage the year round; the climate of unrivaled salubrity, abounding in large tracts of rich land and vast forests of fine timber, watered by numerous streams, it can justly be called the most favored by nature, of the favored sections of New Mexico. But at present we have merely a scattered population, a fact owing not alone to the hostility of the Apache and kindred wild tribes, but also from the insufficiency of communication with the markets of the world. These causes which at present offer very great impediments to rapid progress in this particular locality, will however soon be remedied by the building of railroads and by other improvements. Such fairly promising to be the case, we can reasonably expect Ralston, and the adjacent Gila river country, to receive, ere long, large immigration.

But further north the lofty ranges of mountains present a quite different spectacle, being covered with their white robe of perpetual snow. From the small streams in these mountains swells the famous Rio Grande; which after a long and cold career through gloomy valleys and desolate wastes, receives into its besom the many smaller streams of New Mexico, laden with the golden sands of a rich interior.

This region now stands second to none in point of mineral wealth, and the time is fast approaching when the Gila's rich and beautiful valleys will resound with the din of civilization, when the shrill yell of steam will be heard where now reigns solitude supreme; and the hundreds of factories and reduction works to be run by its matchless water power will, in a few years, change the entire face of the country, and make this, as its location warrants the most densely populated and richest region of the West.

SRY.

THE RESULT.—The result of the late election farce which has just been enacted in Arizona gives McCormick, for the *office of Delegate* to Congress a majority of over 600 votes—about the number of illegal votes polled for him, of which Arizona City alone polled 362. If the faudulent vote—the hundred purchased in this town and the hundred influenced by fifty-dollar bills in Northern Arizona—were deducted from the vote cast for McCormick he would stand defeated by about 250 majority; and had no foul influence been brought to bear upon the voters of the Territory, had voters been *permitted* to act in conformity with their sympathies and sense of right, P. R. Brady would to-day be Delegate elect and by a majority of not less than 400 legal, honest votes. As it is, a *foul subterfuge* has given us another dose of the carpet-bagger.

THOSE LAWS:—After this issue we shall be obliged to devote more space than heretofore to the publication of these everlasting laws, if we are ever to reach the end. By continuing their publication in the future to an extent per week similar to that up to the present, we have sufficient left still for twelve or fourteen issues. It only remains for us, therefore, to give them more space now that we may, in the course of a couple of months, reach a happy terminus.

* A large train arrived from Yuma on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT CUSHING has returned from a prolonged absence among the mountains. The Apaches, unless at one point in the mountains East of Camp Grant where he succeeded in killing two, carefully avoided him. They have evidently profited from the many severe lessons they learned at the hands of the Lieutenant in previous days.

JNO. S. ELDER

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. F. DUFFIELD.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON, A. T.

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.

T. M. YERKES.

Aug 10, 1870. a20tf

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS.

Tucson May 2, 1870. tf370.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold. Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits. tf4[illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN

MUTUAL

Life Insur'nce Co.

OF

NEW YORK!

Amt. insured by policies, $21,000,000.

Value of policies or cash on hand that would be required of any company for the guarantee of that amount of insurance issued, $867,080.41.

Special Deposits,	$931,000.
General Deposits,	$100,000.
Total,	$1,031,000.
Surplus.	$172,000.

D. A. BENNETT,

Agent for Arizona.

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

KING WILLIM HOTEL!

WARNER'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET

Board per week $8,00. Single meals 50 cents.

The tables are supplied with the best of everything to be purchased in our markets, prepared by the best cook in town.

Give our accommodations a trail; we thinke we can suit every taste.

Oct. 1, '70. tf. O. REICHTENBACH.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—living every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis.

The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

April 16 1870. tf

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.

Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,

69 New Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand [illegible]

one laborer—in all, two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

For blank books, binding stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, including two city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

PENSION OFFICE.

For compensation of Commissioner of Pensions, chief clerk, twenty-two clerks of class four, twenty-eight clerks of class three, seventy-six clerks of class two, seventy clerks of class one, nine female copyists at nine hundred dollars each, one messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, one messenger five assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and five laborers in his office—in all, three hundred and twenty seven thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For stationery, engraving, and retouching plates for bounty-land war rants, printing and binding the same, office furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two daily newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, and for detection and investigation of fraud, fifty thousand dollars; three fifths of which sum may be expended for the last specified object.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the Patent Office, four thousand five hundred dollars; for one assistant commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall act as Commissioner in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Commissioner, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Commissioner, three thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars, three examiners in-chief, at three thousand dollars each; twenty-two principal examiners, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; twenty-one first assistant examiners, at eighteen hundred dollars each; twenty-one second assistant examiners, at sixteen hundred dollars each, two of whom may be females: one librarian, eighteen hundred dollars; one machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars; five clerks of class four, six clerks of class three, forty-five clerks of class two, and forty clerks of class one—making in all two hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For twelve permanent clerks, at one thousand dollars each, twelve thousand dollars.

For ten permanent clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, nine thousand dollars.

For two skilled draughtsmen, at twelve hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For fifteen copyists of drawings, at one thousand dollars each, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fifty-one female copyists, at nine hundred dollars each, forty five thousand nine hundred dollars.

For one messenger and purchasing clerk, one thousand dollars.

For one skilled laborer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For ten skilled laborers, at nine hundred dollars each, nine thousand dollars.

For thirty laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

For six laborers, at six hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office, namely: For illustrations of annual report, stationery for use of office furniture, repairing, papering, printing, ice, advertising, books for library, moneys refunded, printing engraved patent heads, international exchanges, plumbing, gas fitting, extra labor on indexes abstracts for annual reports, fitting rooms over porticos, temporary clerks, laborers, and draught men, and other contingencies, ninety thousand dollars: Provided, That no moneys shall be paid to the chief justice or associate justices of the supreme court of the district of columbia, upon any appeal to either of them from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents; and section two of the act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two is hereby repealed.

For printing or photographing, or otherwise producing copies of drawings, for use of office and for sale, fifty thousand dollars.

SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.

For compensation of surveyor general of Louisiana two thousand dollars.

For clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of Florida, two thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of surveyor general of Minnesota, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of surveyor general of Kansas, two thousand dollars, and the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of extra clerks in replacing the township plats, descriptive sheets, and so forth, of the land office at Topeka, Kansas, destroyed by the burning of that office, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For surveyor general of Colorado, three thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of New Mexico, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of California and Arizona, three thousand dollars, and for clerks in his office, eleven thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Idaho, three thousand dollars and for clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Nevada, three thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Oregon two thousand five hundred dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Washington Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars, and for the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, two thousand dollars, and for the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars.

(Continued.)

CASH STORE!

L. GOLDBERG, Tucson. P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts. TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS.
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of Old Rye Whisky and the best California Wine and Brandy.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

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WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

O. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

Wines.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Flying card and the best brands of cigars

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, Taken on commission and sold to the best advantage to those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. Allust and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV
Proprietors.

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

January 22, 1870.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. LEVIN & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69,